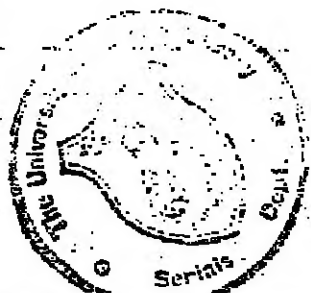


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THE



تجدد من الاحل
TIMES

SATURDAY APRIL 24 1982

Price twenty pence

Inflation rate falls to 10.4%

Inflation fell to 10.4 per cent last month and Government economists are predicting single figures for April. The March figure is the fifth fall in six months and the lowest since May, 1979 when the Government took office. Inflation is also slowing in other leading industrial countries, including the United States. Page 15

Peace package signed at BL

Union leaders and BL Cars executives signed a package of industrial relations reforms aimed at averting confrontation in 30 plants. The agreement, reached after 15 months of talks, defines negotiating procedures to cover every known cause of unrest and to conduct pay talks. Page 15

TV journalists disrupt BBC

Disruptive action by BBC television journalists prevented the screening of a news broadcast. Members of the National Union of Journalists held mandatory meetings in protest at an offer on pay allowances. Page 2

Salvador to get moderate leader

The Reagan Administration has persuaded right-wing leaders in El Salvador to reach agreement with the Christian Democrats on choosing a moderate as interim President. The right will, however, monopolize posts in the Constituent Assembly. Page 6

Mystery ruins reveal secret

The centuries-old riddle surrounding the purpose of Le Mura di Santo Stefano, the romantic skeleton of a building situated about three quarters of an hour's drive from Rome, has been solved by British archaeologists. Back page

Lonrho to move into Israel

Lonrho, the multi-national company, is considering joint ventures and direct investments in Israel, this upset its leading Arab shareholders, Gulf Finance House, and facing a threat of Arab boycott. Page 15

Riot police 'risk'

Police officers' lives had been put at risk, with 781 officers injured, during the Toxteth riots last summer. Inspector Gerald O'Connell of Merseyside Police, told Mold Crown Court, where two officers face charges of unlawful killing after a man was hit by a police vehicle. Page 3

Minister fined

The Israeli Cabinet minister convicted of theft has escaped imprisonment. There was clear astonishment in court when Mr Aharon Abutrub was given a suspended sentence and £100 fine. Page 4

Villa concern

Aston Villa's opponents Anderlecht want either the English club expelled from the European Cup or a replay of Wednesday's semi-final in Belgium because of crowd trouble involving English supporters. Page 20

Leader page, 13
Letters: On the Falklands, from Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, and others; coroners' courts, from Mr M. J. D. Baker, printing, from Dr Lotte Hellings.
Leading articles: Church and Falklands; Cambodia; golf.
Features, page 12
Divided loyalties for the British community in Argentina; can the Tories keep a united front in the Falklands crisis?; John Peel previews the Eurovision song contest; Patrick Moore celebrates 25 years of The Sky at Night.
Obituary, page 14
Mr E. Martin Jukes

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Costa Méndez takes new proposals to US

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 23

Argentina has prepared fresh proposals to avert war in the South Atlantic. They will be made known to the British Government in the next few days but the indications are that they do not represent a substantial shift of ground.

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister, leaves for Washington tomorrow in readiness for Monday's debate by the Organisation of American States on the Falklands crisis. It was not clear tonight whether he would meet Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, but he did confirm that he would carry with him a letter for "a possible way out".

The proposals seem to amount to little more than a revised form of words without any substantial change of policy. One Argentine source said the junta was suggesting that Britain should agree to "decolonize" without formally conceding Argentine sovereignty while a long-term solution was argued by the United Nations.

In Argentina's view such an idea would be tantamount to acknowledging its future ownership of the territory because of its confidence that the UN would concede sovereignty to Argentina.

Argentina's resolve to remain on the Falklands was reinforced today by President Leopoldo Galtieri, commander-in-chief of the army, who ordered his troops to "fight to the last drop of blood". He unexpectedly stayed overnight on the Falklands and flew out this morning to inspect military preparations along the Argentine coast.

Señor Costa Méndez said in an interview with BBC Newsnight, today that the prospects of war were "half and half". Argentina was prepared to negotiate a peaceful settlement but was not prepared to give up sovereignty over the islands.

US will continue peace talks if war breaks out

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 23

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, continued his talks with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and other senior Administration officials today with little apparent hope of finding a solution which would prevent Britain and Argentina going to war over the Falklands.

American sources said they expected the British task force to go into action over the next few days, probably with an assault on South Georgia. Mr Pym would only comment that the fleet was "on course and on time".

Despite the wide gap which still exists between the British and Argentine positions for a solution of the dispute, Pym has been considerably encouraged by the expressions of support he heard when he attended a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last night.

Senator Charles Percy, the committee chairman, said: "There is no question in my mind as to where the sentiments of the American people are — they are solidly with the United Kingdom".

Pope decides to wait and see

From Peter Nichols, Rome, April 23

The Vatican will leave the Falklands crisis for week or ten days before facing the decision of whether the Pope's visit to Britain should be called off.

"We prefer", a highly placed prelate said here tonight, "a papal landing in Britain to a landing in the Falklands". This pragmatic attitude of first for the first and preparation for the first papal visit to Britain have been in hand since September, 1980) is accompanied by a certain Olympian judgment on the dispute.

Argentina is seen to have committed an act of aggression by occupying the Falklands. The British on the other hand, are seen to be reacting in an exaggerated way to their fundamental mistake of having left the islands defenceless.

As a lofty papal diplomat commented, with all the professional weight which his diplomacy could never give to the phrase: "What a temptation it was to Argentina!" Some submarines, a

Thatcher briefed by Navy chief

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Prime Minister spent two hours at the Royal Navy's operational fleet headquarters yesterday, while speculation mounted over a military solution to the Falkland Islands crisis.

Mrs Thatcher was briefed by Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and his staff in their underground command post. They lunched with officers at the headquarters in Northwood, north-west London.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff, was also present — but not Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence who remained in the Ministry of Defence.

Sources swiftly denied any suggestion that the task force was engaged in landing on South Georgia. Mrs Thatcher's visit did not reflect any heightened action, they said.

This also applied to the military manoeuvres at Sanjundia, South Wales, involving more than 2,000 troops from 5th brigade, the Aldershot-based command which is responsible for Army operations outside the Nato area.

The Defence Ministry spokesman denied, as far as he could, a report in yesterday's Times that senior task force commanders had queried with Government ministers the wisdom of a seaborne assault on the Falklands without guaranteed air superiority. "I do not believe representations of the kind suggested have been made", he said.

Intelligence officers have been examining tapes, recordings of shortwave broadcasts by a woman, which sound like a calculated Argentine attempt to damage the morale of the troops in the task force.

So far she has succeeded only in diverting the attention of the Ministry of Defence and the press, who have been dreaming up a non-de-guerre for her. "Falkland Fanny" was one candidate from Fleet Street. The ministry has come up with Evil Eva, Buenos Aires Beatrice, best of all, Minnie Haw Haw.

Diehards forced out of Sinai bunker

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 23

The harrowing 48-hour struggle between Israeli troops and Jewish militants in the demolished Sinai town of Yamit was completed today when the last remaining diehards, mostly teenagers from New York, were dragged screaming from the fortified bunker which they had named "Masada".

Despite earlier threats of ritual suicide by the bunker dwellers, who turned out to number only 11 the entire operation to remove more than 2,000 anti-withdrawal protesters from the town was completed without serious bloodshed. Over the two-day period 84 militants were arrested.

The final assault on the bunker taken over by members of the extreme right wing Kach movement was completed with the aid of a pile-driver which smashed a hole in the wall and fire hoses which were used to flush out the militants who had been blockaded inside for a week.

Earlier, Israeli troops moved against the only other remaining centre of resistance in the rapidly disappearing town, the eight-storey tower of a futuristic memorial which contained about 20 students led by the son of one of Israel's best known rightwing politicians, Mrs Geula Cohen.

The besieged students put up little resistance once the troops moved against the concrete building. Like all the other protesters, they were then sent back to Israel proper by coach.

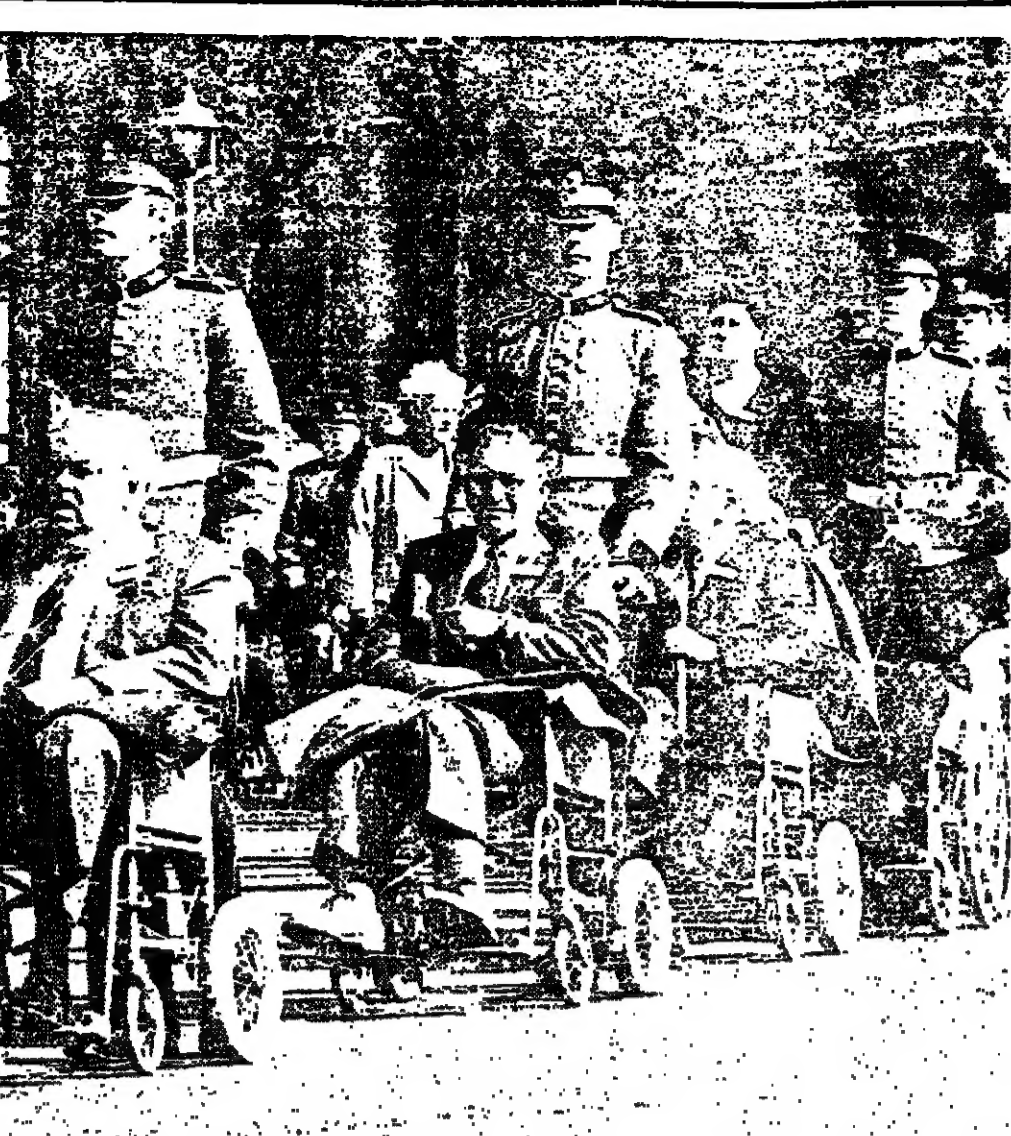
Mr Pym's first appointment today was with Mr William Clark, the national security adviser. This was followed by a meeting with Mr Haig at the State Department. Mr Haig was then due to have lunch with Mr Pym and Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador.

A meeting with President Reagan was still considered a possibility, but nothing had been arranged by late morning. Mr Pym was scheduled to leave Washington for London tonight, although British officials said his return could be delayed if there was a breakthrough.

The comparison is unequal, but the Pope would not want to give an impression of condemning repression in Poland or a belittling of Thatcher in Britain. No such difficulties, however, stand in the way of his journey next month to Portugal and, in particular, the Marian shrine of Fatima.

Today, by coincidence, he handled another international question involving Argentina. He summoned the two delegations attempting to negotiate the quarrel between Argentina and Chile on rights to the Beagle Sound. Both sides asked the Pope to mediate and two years ago the Vatican put forward a plan.

It was not accepted but the Pope today impressed that negotiations should be continued and deepened and that his original proposals should remain the basis of discussion. He also called on them to avoid incidents which would make the negotiation more difficult.



Members of the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, escorted by the Welsh Guards, en route to Westminster Abbey for a remembrance service. The association celebrates its golden jubilee this week.

Civil Service award thwarts Thatcher

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government was plunged into fresh political embarrassment at home yesterday by an arbitration award giving 520,000 civil servants half as much again as the official ceiling of 4 per cent on public sector pay rises.

Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues are expected to decide over the next few days whether to invoke "parliamentary override" provisions using the Tories' large majority in the Commons to block payment of wage increases averaging 5.9 per cent.

Informal sources in Whitehall took the view that ministers whose attention is engaged by the Falklands crisis will not seek a dispute with the civil service unions — even though the £240m award will stiffen the resolve of health service workers due to take industrial action next week.

Mr Ken Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Service Association (CPSA), the largest civil service union, said he did not expect the Government to override the arbitration decision.

The Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal has gone a long way towards overturning the Treasury's efforts to introduce "market forces" into collective bargaining in Government employment.

Young clerical workers under 20 who would have received nothing under the Government's original offer will now get 4.75 per cent; older and more experienced staff will receive 5.5 per cent, and the maximum of each pay scale will be increased by 6.25 per cent as part of a package backdated to April 1.

The Government's firm line against hospital staff is also unlikely to be helped by a provisional agreement reached yesterday between the Union of Communication Workers (UCW) and the Post Office Corporation for 7 per cent increases for postmen, counter clerks and sorters. The offer is going to ballot.

A special meeting of the health section of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo), which represents 100,000

Continued on back page, col 3

Couple win damages for 'wicked police conduct'

By Lucy Hodges

Damages of £51,392 for assault, wrongful arrest and malicious prosecution were awarded yesterday to a West Indian couple whom a High Court judge said had been brutally beaten up by the police at their home in north London.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones, who said the police behaviour could do immense damage to race relations, awarded "aggravated and exemplary" damages to Mr David White, now aged 60, and his wife, Lucille, now aged 50, because of the serious implications of the case.

The judge commented that the couple had been subjected to "monstrous, wicked and shameful conduct in the name of justice" and that the police had persisted in a five-year cover-up of their "brutal, savage and sustained variety of assaults".

He said he could not accept the police evidence of what happened when up to 17 officers raided the home in Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, in September 1976.

A search warrant for stolen goods was never produced, the officers entry was illegal and the family had every right to resist them, said the judge. No stolen goods were found, Mr and Mrs White were, however, charged with assault on the police but acquitted after a crown court trial.

After the judgment the couple's solicitor, Mr Lewis Small, said the case would show black people they could get justice from a white judge.

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We come from both world wars. We come from Korea, Kenya, Malaya, Aden, Cyprus... and from Ulster. Now, disabled, we must look to you for help. Please help by helping our Association. BLESMA looks after the limbless from all the Services. It helps to overcome the shock of losing arms, or legs or an eye. And, for the severely handicapped, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity. Help the disabled by helping BLESMA. We promise you that not one penny of your donation will be wasted.

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BRITISH LIMBLESS
EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Tourism 'threat to nature reserves'

by Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent

Demand for a new

Britain sometimes

are in the rest of

Europe. Studies by

the Council of Europe

which 21 countries

members have shown

45 per cent of people

species and 24 per cent

butterflies are in danger

of extinction.

The European

in concern for wildlife

illustrated by Dr Peter

Baum, an ecologist in

resources division of

the council, when he spoke

at a conference arranged

by the administrators of

the District National Park.

He said that the park

is one of the best

in Europe to build

the council's diploma

of nature reserves of the

highest quality, and

Baum had come to

visit.

He feared that

opinion was

against national parks

that those founded in

the 1960s and 1970s could

be founded today.

Baum clearly

strongly adherent of

rigorous views that

habitat needed to be

allowed to survive in

its own right.

He rejected the

subsidary role in which

unspoiled countryside

was

allowed to remain as

long as it did not

interfere with the

demands of industry.

No one could be

expected to

survive in a

simultaneous

and a tourist

attraction.

He said that

the short

run

that reserves had to

serve

immediate human

demands

was

not

the

best

way

to

manage

them.

He said that

the

best

way

to

manage

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Woman's son called by prosecution

by Lucy Hodges

Crime Correspondent

A woman's son

called by the

prosecution

in a

trial

at

St

Albans

Crown

Court

last

week

after

he

was

charged

with

the

murder

of

his

mother.

The

prosecution

called

him

to

testify

that

he

had

seen

his

mother

being

dragged

into

the

back

of

the

car

and

then

driven

away.

He

also

testified

that

he

had

seen

the

car

driven

away

from

the

scene

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the

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car

driven

away

from

the

scene

of

the

murder.

Burglar is jailed for life

by Lucy Hodges

Crime Correspondent

A burglar

who

had

netted

more

than

£500,000

from

a

series

of

raids

on

country

houses,

was

sentenced

to

life

imprisonment

yesterday.

Judge

Marcus

Anwyl

Davies,

QC,

at

St

Albans

Crown

Court,

Hertfordshire,

said

that

he

was

"gravely

concerned

at

the

repetition

of

the

offences,

involving

elderly

victims."

"Four

people

were

dead

up

to

now,

and

there

had

been

no

great

injury

physically,

although

I

have

no

doubt

that

the

incidents

are

unlikely

to

be

crased

from

their

minds,"

he

said.

"I

hear

in

mind

that

no

weapon

was

used

and

that

some

sort

of

help

was

given

to

the

victims,

certainly

by

the

police.

The

vast

sums

of

money

involved

I

cannot

ignore."

Earlier

this

week

three

other

members

of

the

gang

from

east

London,

were

sentenced

to

a

total

of

22

years

imprisonment.

All

four

had

admitted

robbery

and

burglary

charges.

In

six

months

they

had

stripped

the

homes

of

the

rich

and

wealthy

of

antiques,

furniture

and

jewelry.

The

court

was

told.

William

Mitchell,

now

Mitchell

Road,

Islington,

north

London,

had

been

given

notice

of

an

extended

sentence.

In

1974

he

received

a

15-year

sentence

for

manslaughter

after

a

householder

died

from

injuries

received

during

a

burglary.

Wilkinson

was

involved

in

the

sentence

was

reduced

to

10

years

on

appeal.

Mr

Peter

Upward

for

Wilkinson,

said

that

the

man

had

spent

the

whole

of

his

life

in

one

form

of

custody

or

another.

He

suffered

a

stroke

while

in

prison

in

1978,

which

left

him

paralysed

and

in

need

of

constant

care.

While

people

were

dead

up

to

now,

and

there

had

been

no

great

injury

physically,

although

I

have

no

doubt

that

the

incidents

are

unlikely

to

be

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he

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"I

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were

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of

22

years

imprisonment.

All

four

had

admitted

robbery

Rioters put police lives in danger, court told

From Arthur Osman

Mold, Cwyd

The

Torrieth

riots

last

summer

were

beyond

the

comprehension

and

experience

of

any

police

officer

in

the

country,

an

inspector

said

at

Mold

Crown

Court

yesterday.

Inspector

Gerald

O'Connell

said

that

equipment

proved

totally

inadequate

and

he

described

it

as

a

graphic

detail

of

events

which

he

said

"will

be

with

me

to

my

dying

day."

He

said

the

lives

of

officers

had

often

been

put

at

risk,

with

781

officers

£3m

of

property

damaged

by

fire,

and

£500,000

of

property

stolen.

Inspector

O'Connell,

who

was

giving

evidence

for

the

Crown,

said

that

police

tactics

had

evolved

during

the

riots

and

he

agreed

in

cross

examination

that

it

would

not

be

an

exaggeration

to

describe

them

as

battle

conditions.

He

was

in

command

of

a

mobile

support

unit

of

30

men

and

the

Crown

was

alleged

that

one

of

the

unit's

vehicles

hit

a

disabled

man,

causing

him

injuries

from

which

he

died,

as

it

drove

over

wasteland

to

disperse

a

mob

throwing

petrol

bombs

and

missiles.

The

driver,

Police

Constable

James

Keenan,

aged

30,

of

Grassington

Avenue,

Leeds,

was

charged

with

causing

the

death

of

David

Moore,

aged

23,

of

Waverley

Liverpool,

who

died

on

July

23

last.

Both

accused

are

Merseyside

officers.

The

Crown

has

claimed

that

the

vehicle's

speed

and

lack

of

observation

by

the

officers

amounted

to

negligence

of

the

highest

and

most

blameworthy

degree.

The

officers

have

said

they

drove

on

to

the

wasteland

to

disperse

the

mob

to

help

20

officers

under

attack.

Earlier

Inspector

O'Connell

described

the

riot

of

July

27,

the

night

before

Mr

Moore,

who

he

said

had

a

number

of

convictions,

was

hit

by

the

vehicle.

He

said

that

three

of

his

vehicles

were

hit

by

a

fire

in

Granby

Street,

Toxteth,

where

firemen

were

being

stoned.

They

were

attacked

by

a

howling

mob

and

nearly

overwhelmed,

but

managed

to

drive

away.

He

said

that

the

coincidence

he

continued

that

within

five

minutes

lamp

post

had

been

smashed

to

the

ground

and

live

electric

cables

were

lying

on

the

ground

to

ignite

petrol.

"Horrendous

things

happened

that

night

and

there

is

one

incident

which

will

be

with

me

to

my

dying

day."

In

the

pitch

dark

caused

by

the

smashing

of

the

lamps

they

found

a

railway

sleeper

in

the

road

spiked

with

iron

to

break

axles

and

puncture

tyres.

They

had

to

stop.

"Out

of

the

darkness

I

saw

a

crowd

of

black

youths

wearing

masks

running

at

us

carrying

a

telegraph

pole

as

a

battering

ram.

I

half

screamed

at

the

driver

to

put

his

foot

down

and

God

bless

him.

He

did

it.

"We

hit

the

sleeper

so

hard

and

bounced

high

in

the

air

and

this

diverted

the

battering

ram,

which

hit

the

top

of

the

vehicle.

If

it

had

gone

through

one

of

the

side

windows

and

an

officer's

head

had

been

there

his

head

would

have

gone

out

of

the

vehicle

at

the

end

of

the

battering

ram."

Crime Correspondent

A burglar

who

had

netted

more

than

£500,000

from

a

series

of

raids

on

country

houses,

was

sentenced

to

life

imprisonment

yesterday.

Judge

Marcus

Anwyl

Davies,

QC,

at

St

Albans

Crown

Court,

Hertfordshire,

said

that

he

was

"gravely

concerned

at

the

repetition

of

the

offences,

involving

elderly

victims."

"Four

people

were

dead

up

to

now,

and

there

had

been

no

great

injury

physically,

although

I

have

no

doubt

that

the

incidents

are

unlikely

to

be

crased

from

their

minds,"

he

said.

"I

hear

in

mind

that

no

weapon

was

used

and

that

some

sort

of

help

was

given

to

the

victims,

certainly

by

the

police.

The

vast

sums

of

money

involved

I

cannot

ignore."

Earlier

this

week

three

other

members

of

the

gang

from

east

London,

were

sentenced

to

a

total

of

22

years

imprisonment.

All

four

had

admitted

robbery

Court plea on coloured jurors fails

From Our Correspondent

York

Judge

Christopher

Beaumont

yesterday

dismissed

a

barister's

appeal

to

increase

the

number

of

coloured

jurors

in

the

trial

of

12

Asians

which

is

to

start

next

week

at

Leeds

Crown

Court.

The

men

—

all

from

Bradford

—

face

charges

of

making

explosive

substances.

Mr

Singhat

Kadri,

for

the

defence,

applied

to

York

Crown

Court

for

the

original

list

of

75

jury

summonses

sent

to

the

Leeds

area

to

be

scrapped

because

it

included

only

one

coloured

person.

He

said

that

a

new

set

of

75

summonses

be

issued

to

include

people

living

in

the

largely

Asian

communities

in

Bradford.

He

told

the

court:

"An

all-white

jury

could

not

be

seen

to

understand

the

sentiments

and

fears

of

Asian

people

in

Bradford.

We

do

not

want

the

Asian

community

to

say

that

this

jury

is

fixed.

If

people

say

the

fixing

started

before

the

trial

it

will

be

a

very

sad

day

for

England.

It

is

a

cardinal

principle

of

English

law

that

justice

must

be

seen

to

be

done."

However,

Judge

Beaumont

said

it

was

beyond

his

power

before

the

trial

to

interfere

in

any

way

with

the

constitution

of

the

jury

panel.

In

exceptional

circumstances

a

judge

could

ask

an

individual

juror

to

stand

down,

but

FALKLANDS CRISIS

Invincible's pilots stand by to scramble

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 23

Harrier squadrons on board the two carriers HMS Invincible and HMS Hermes have gone on full alert to intercept Argentine surveillance aircraft as the Royal Navy task force moves close to the Falkland Islands.

A Harrier is now prepared to take off within minutes of the first radar contact with an unidentified aircraft and rapidly intercept it at more than 100 miles from the fleet. This alert followed the interception by an armed Harrier from Hermes of an Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 on Wednesday.

Within hours of the alert coming into operation a fighter from the Invincible intercepted a second Boeing 707 carrying out long range surveillance at night and the fact that this was repeated within 18 hours indicates this form of reconnaissance will become increasingly frequent as the fleet comes within range of Argentine surveillance aircraft.

Lieutenant Brian Haigh, aged 32, who was the first pilot on the Invincible to be scrambled to meet a 707, stayed close to it for a few minutes before it headed off in a south-westerly direction.

"I went alongside him with my lights flashing so he knew I was there," he said. "I then went underneath him and after about four minutes of this he rolled. I think he was looking for me so I popped up again beside him."

He added that the 707, which the Argentine is said to have three, did not overfly the fleet.

Pilots on 24-hour alert now take it in turns to sit strapped in their cockpits on the flightdecks waiting to be scrambled. "It is very quiet in there waiting for an hour or so," Lieutenant Commander Robin Kent, the senior pilot, said. "You just look at the sky".

The Harriers, armed with sidewinder missiles and cannon, are also flying hundreds of miles ahead of the task force on reconnaissance while Sea King helicopters are searching the ocean around the fleet for potentially hostile submarines. As a result of this possible threat, the Invincible and other ships have brought themselves to a full readiness for combat.

The 19,500-ton carrier carrying 1,000 men, entered defence stations today and is likely to maintain them for some considerable time.

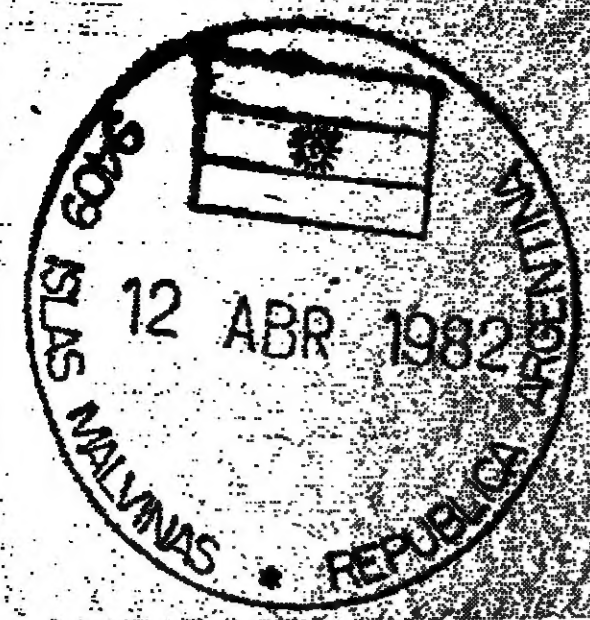
Not only does this mean the crew is ready for combat at any time through a complicated system of watches, but it means the ship becomes a considerably more austere unit prepared for any possibility.

A notice entitled "War orders" has appeared which details that all top secret documents are to be kept in weighted bags, presumably for disposal if there is any likelihood of capture by the enemy. Other non-essential material is to be destroyed daily.

The notice outlines how prisoners of war should be treated and a programme on the closed-circuit television have the conditions of the Geneva convention.

The crew was told to deal with any prisoners in a humane way and carry out basic searches, interrogations and guarding. Although it adds that the Invincible is unsuitable for rescuing people from the sea, some ladders to the mast are available for this possibility.

In the event that any crew members are taken prisoner, it tells them to give only their name, rank, number and date of birth in response to any questions.



Sign of the times: A letter from the Falklands received in London franked with the Argentine name Malvinas.

Luce welcomes inquiry

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Richard Luce, who resigned from the Foreign Office with Lord Carrington and Mr Humphrey Atkins because of the Falklands invasion, said last night that he supported very strongly the Prime Minister's decision to hold a review of events leading up to the invasion.

Mr Luce, speaking at West Ruislip, in Sussex, said he thought it would be healthy for the nation to see whether any lessons could be learnt, and to set events of the last few weeks in perspective.

But to achieve this the review would need to cover all government departments concerned, examining how they discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, have access to all necessary papers, and be free to

examine the problem in the perspective of the last 15 or 20 years.

Saying that it was in the public interest to seek the truth, Mr Luce added that he made no criticism of Foreign Office officials who were dedicated to the national interest and their public duty.

The Prime Minister told MPs on April 8 that there should be a review of how government departments discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, and that the Government would consult members of other parties about the form it should take.

There is no pressure for a decision until the Falklands crisis is resolved, but opinion at Westminster seems to favour the task being given

to a small group of privy counsellors.

Recognition is growing among MPs that they as well as the public have much to learn about the vulnerability of distant possessions, and that Conservative and Labour governments must bear some blame for the failure to forestall the present danger.

If the public is reassured, several MPs believe, then no active politician who has held responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy in recent years can be eligible.

Mr Luce, narrowing the field for recruitment further, said the review must be carried out by "public figures with no vested interest, who would clearly be regarded as beyond reproach by Parliament and the public".

Invasion attacked

Brazilian newspapers are backing Britain

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo, April 23

The serious Brazilian press has been almost unanimous in condemning the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands and has devoted series of leading articles on the matter.

The *O Estado de São Paulo*, the leading São Paulo newspaper said earlier this week: "politically, the invasion of the Falklands was a gesture of despair. It was as if, prompted by the delicate internal situation, the Galtieri regime considered that the challenge to the British Government would serve to recreate internal unity and confer on Argentina the role of leader of the South American nations, against the traditional symbol of imperialism and colonialism, which is the United Kingdom."

Some opportunistic support from countries seeking pretexts for resolving their own frontier problems outside the law masked the first error of strategic evaluation. This was to imagine that Great Britain would not react, and also that the Soviet Union would not seek to take advantage of the conflict to try to establish itself in South America.

In the face of these errors, General Galtieri sought to correct them with another, by demanding that the organisation of American States should give collective support to Argentina under the terms of the reciprocal assistance agreement, hoping that Latin America would demonstrate in solidarity even if it was the Argentine Government which had been guilty of aggression and Great Britain would not react, and also that the Soviet Union would not seek to take advantage of the conflict to try to establish itself in South America.

On the same day, the Rio de Janeiro newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* stated: "The invocation of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance by Argentina opens a new and equally confused

stage in this absurd conflict. The treaty was drawn up in a very different epoch, from our own, and with very different aims. In that year of 1947, the world was divided into two clear blocks, and the treaty aimed to protect the democratic alliance which had won the war against Nazism."

"The treaty has now been invoked against a country of the Atlantic community, which until yesterday was sufficiently friendly with Argentina to provide it with a large part of the foreign credits which were needed. The justification is more difficult because in this case the aggressor country is Argentina. Under no circumstances does the treaty oblige any of its members to honour it with an infringement of the principle of peaceful solution of problems."

It is possible that Argentina has obtained some political support in meetings of foreign ministers, but this will not be translated into an endorsement of the use of force. What will the Argentine Government do then?

"The present Argentine leadership threw itself into the direction of a conflict. To reverse this, would certainly signify the loss of power. In these circumstances *caudillos* (leaders) usually persist to the bitter end, indifferent to the suffering which they impose on the nation," the *Jornal do Brasil* concluded.

Because of this Chileans are quite aware of the political and economic imperatives which have driven President Galtieri to his military adventure in the Falklands. Argentina's ultimate moral or geographical rights to the islands have ceased to be the issue. Most Chileans are convinced where General Galtieri's adventurism may take him next.

Government (which is to say President Pinochet) remains inscrutable. The only military figure of consequence to have dissociated himself from the Pinochet junta is Señor Gustavo Leigh, the former air force commander.

However he views a militant Argentina with great alarm. "It may be dangerous," he said, "but if it were my decision, I would help the British. I would allow them the use of our islands and channels, surreptitiously to shelter and refuel their ships."

It was possible that Britain could recover the Falklands by force. "If the British attack rapidly and vigorously at the first possible moment, I feel sure they can in the islands. The Argentines do not have the quality as fighters to resist. But if Britain merely blockades the islands and waits for Argentina to negotiate, then I fear she will lose her chance."

Chileans also have good practical reasons to fear and distrust Argentina. In the far South, the two countries have been squabbling for decades over possession of the various islands which give access to the potential riches of Antarctica.



Healey flies to talks at UN

Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman and the strongest proponent of United Nations involvement in the Falklands crisis, met Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, yesterday (Zoriani) in New York, writes from New York.

Before leaving Heathrow (above), Mr Healey said British and American ideas for a peaceful settlement were poles apart. The answer was immediate involvement of the United Nations.

Although the United Nations has a number of contingency plans for dealing with the crisis, officials were making clear that they would not embark on any mediation effort against the wishes of Mrs Thatcher's Government.

View from across the Andes

Chile's distrust of its neighbour reawakened

From Ted Simon, Santiago

Unlike in Buenos Aires, where temperatures run higher and much hot air blows in from the Atlantic, autumn in Santiago is clear, dry and cool. In the heart of the Latin-American countries, attitudes tend to conform with the climate. The Italianate posturing and bravado of the Argentines is anathema to most Chileans who, at the best of times, regard the antics of their trans-Andean neighbours with a concession bordering on contempt.

However, this is far from being the best of times. Chile is down by a severe and continuing economic depression with no relief in sight. Unemployment is high, now reaching deep into the middle classes. The country's resources are low.

The political and cultural life of Chile is virtually paralysed under the heavy-handed and increasingly patriarchal dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet, and now Argentina has precipitated a crisis which threatens Chile from one end to the other of its immensely long border.

In their hearts, whatever their other allegiances, Chileans feel that Argentina cannot be trusted. The more thoughtful of them see a country with a disastrous military history whose Army is motivated by hurt pride, and a country with an equally disastrous economic history whose Government is motivated by frustration and the need for a common cause.

When the Army and Government are one, under the leadership of an apparently Mussolini-like general, they have reason to fear the worst.

"This is, without doubt, the most serious event for our part of the world since the Second World War," Señor Claudio Orrego, a former candidate for the presidency of the Christian Democratic Party, said. "All politicians in Chile are 'former' now," he explained wryly.

He is full of praise for the prompt and forceful British reaction to the Argentine invasion and says Mrs

Israel and Egypt find way out of border dispute

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, April 23

Representatives of the United States, Egypt and Israel today reached tentative agreement on a procedure to resolve the long-standing border dispute and said they expected to complete it on Sunday in time for the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai.

If agreement is announced on Sunday, it will not be the definitive demarcation line between Israel and Egypt, but an agreement on how to agree on the final border lines.

No details of the talks were released, but Dr Boutros Ghali, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said new maps had been reached and were subject to approval by the political leaderships in Egypt and Israel.

Mr Walter Stoessel, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, described the seven-hour negotiations in Cairo as excellent progress. For a diplomat who has been most conservative in his statements since he started the shuttle between Cairo and Jerusalem nine

days ago, Mr Stoessel further volunteered: "We hope to have a solution by noon Sunday."

Israel's delegate, Mr David Kimche, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, said progress was made and expressed the belief that "all will be finished Sunday". Dr Ghali was as positive: "I think we will reach agreement."

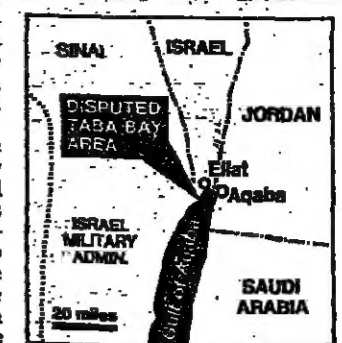
American sources close to Mr Stoessel say they are seeking to bring Egypt and Israel to a final agreement in an attempt to give more credibility to the peace pact and thus draw moderate

countries like Jordan into peace talks with Israel.

At the meeting today Egypt and the United States had hoped the Israeli delegation would be headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, but Mr Kimche came instead and the Egyptians reportedly saw this as an attempt to delay decision making. Mr Kimche came with Mr Stoessel from Jerusalem on the same aircraft.

The seven-hour talks were punctuated by a one-hour meeting between all three delegations. The conference was held in the grand ballroom of the Salama (Peace) Hotel, near Cairo airport. The full session was preceded and followed by bilateral meetings in the rooms of the delegations.

It is not known how the three parties will announce their decision on Sunday, or whether they will meet on Saturday, the Sabbath. A senior Egyptian delegate said it was likely the Egyptians and Israelis would consult by telephone before sunset on Friday and hold off until sunset on Saturday.



Britons told of risks in Argentina

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government last night intensified its warnings to British citizens to leave Argentina if at all possible. A statement broadcast by the BBC World Service said that now that the British naval task force was approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead. British citizens who had not acted upon earlier warnings should consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means, the statement added.

The new warning followed the receipt of death threats by British citizens in South America from what appeared to be Argentine terrorist organisation. The Foreign Office said that it was taking seriously threats of reprisals against British families if war broke out between Britain and Argentina.

The threats, which were contained in letters sent via an organisation which called itself the Armed Group for the Defence of the Malvinas Islands, were received by British citizens in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay.

No one, of course, was saying just who might be planning to attack the mission. The Defence Attaché was too busy to talk to journalists. Outside the gates, Lebanon's Squad 14, a notorious group of Lebanese nationalists, were seen to be ready to defend the French from their enemies.

Thirty-five French troops from the United Nations force in Lebanon have been seconded to the embassy to protect the ambassador and his staff from unknown threats. "Carlos" is a well-known French diplomat who has mentioned these past few days. But in Beirut no one suggests publicly just now that the French fear the Syrians.

In Damascus, there is much publicised consternation on the part of the Syrians at France's decision to expel two Syrian embassy officials and yesterday's car bombing in Paris. The reciprocal expulsion of two French diplomats from Damascus was said by the state broadcasting service to be an unfortunate necessity.

Syria, the radio said, was not responsible for the bomb that killed a woman and wounded many pedestrians near the Champs Elysees. The Syrians did not do such things.

But the Syrian authorities also went on to condemn this week's French television film which implied, none too subtly, that the Syrians had ordered the murder of the ambassador to Beirut last September. Mr Louis Delamare was shot dead in his chauffeur-driven car in West Beirut while travelling home to lunch. His assassins were never identified and this being Lebanon — were never found.

In fact, the world in Beirut after Mr Delamare's death was a Lebanese Shia militia group had killed him on instructions from the Iranian Government which was angry at France's decision to sell Mirage jet fighters to President Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq. Syria, of course, is an ally of Iraq, and this scarcely proves Syria's part in Mr Delamare's murder.

However, rumour also now has it in the Lebanese capital that the French television film on Mr Delamare's murder was made with the assistance

of the Syrian intelligence service. The French Government effected this metamorphosis with the approval of the United Nations in New York thus avoiding the impression of turning United Nations troops here into just another Lebanese militia.

Paris: President Mitterrand called in security chiefs to plot tactics to combat the terrorist campaign by Syrian agents against Iraq which has now involved France.

Mr Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, said that the meeting, attended by security service chiefs and an army general, amounted to a "little council of war" after the car bomb in Paris which killed a woman and injured 62.

Damascus has denied involvement, but diplomats said French officials believed the blast was part of a Syrian-inspired campaign to "punish" France for its activities in the Middle East.

Paris bomb aftermath Unknown enemy besieges French

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 23

The French Paratroopers were young and wore bright red berets. But they did not welcome visitors to the Beirut apartment just one week ago, together with his young wife who was six months pregnant.

As usual, the assassins were not apprehended, nor does anyone here expect that they will be. Thus, it seems, French suspicion of Syrian involvement in the Ambassador's murder grew — even if the Syrians had little or nothing to do with it.

But the authorities in Damascus clearly sensed that there was something doubly suspicious about the French television documentary that held them culpable for Mr Delamare's assassination.

The Syrian state radio claimed today that the programme was to have been broadcast from Paris last Saturday — three days after Mr Delamare's murder — but had been inexplicably delayed until later in the week.

The Syrians, however, had no comment on the Arabic language and pro-Iraq magazine that appeared to be the target for the Paris car bomb. *Al Watan al-Arabi* has long espoused the Iraqi cause but its latest issue caused raised eyebrows even in Beirut. For it contained a long interview with the leader of the outlawed Syrian Muslim Brotherhood movement in which he threatened to assassinate President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Whether the French suspicion of the Syrians was correct or not, the two Syrian diplomats remains to be seen.

In the meantime, the only palpable effect of French fears in Lebanon has been made manifest in the United Nations logistics unit at Naqurah, which has transferred 35 of its men to the embassy.

They drove up to the mission in Beirut from the southern Lebanon in the United Nations uniforms and blue berets but changed into French red paratroopers' hats once they entered the compound.

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OAU fails to end Sahara deadlock

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, April 23

The latest effort of the Organisation of African Unity to solve a political deadlock which has paralysed the two-day meeting of three African presidents and ministers from another six countries — ended inconclusively here today.

The OAU remains split by the admission to its membership last February of the self-styled Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), formed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Movement which for years has been fighting a guerrilla war against Moroccan forces in the former Spanish colony of the Western Sahara.

Morocco claims the area, but has agreed to an OAU proposal for a ceasefire and a referendum in the Western Sahara. However, deadlock between the two groups has

blocked any progress on implementing the OAU proposals.

The SADR was admitted to OAU membership on orders of Mr Edem Kodjo, the OAU Secretary-General, who comes from Togo, without consulting the present Bantu African states.

The result of that OAU meetings for the last two months have been deadlocked by "boycotts" by one or another of the opposing groups.

A second OAU summit conference is the obvious way to unscramble this situation. But no OAU state can afford to host such a summit (the OAU rules are that a state proposing a summit must host and pay for it).

The OAU Bureau, comprising nine states, convened here yesterday to discuss what President Moi called the most serious crisis to face the OAU in its 19-year history. The meeting ended today with a communiqué that does not mention the SADR, but says the three presidents (from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and ministers from Congo, Gambia, Lesotho, Upper Volta, Libya and Botswana reviewed the problems now facing the OAU.

The leaders urge African states to strive to overcome their present differences and say the next regular summit, to be held in Tripoli in August, will provide a forum for tackling the present problems, although any state is free to call for a special summit in the meantime.

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The Yard's style seen in Indiana

Batesville, Indiana — In the heart of the Midwest, the style of the Yard is being seen in Indiana. The Indiana State Police, under the command of Chief of Police James H. Wilson, are currently investigating a series of burglaries in the area.

The Indiana State Police, under the command of Chief of Police James H. Wilson, are currently investigating a series of burglaries in the area. The burglaries are believed to be the work of a group of thieves who are active in the area.

Jail for niece of Minister

Johannesburg — Mrs. Henrichsen, 42, the niece of the Minister of Education, has been sentenced to 12 months in prison for her role in a series of burglaries in the area.

F16s return to service

Washington — The Pentagon said that 109 of the 240 F16 fighters grounded because of possible wing wear were ready to fly again. A spokesman said work was needed on 35 others and 16 of these were grounded.

Makarios aide imprisoned

Nicosia — Mr. Miltiades Christodoulou, the Cypriot Government's spokesman for 17 years, was jailed for six months for forgery and misappropriation of funds.

Anti-abortion plea to MPs

Mother Teresa, who in Tokyo urged Japanese MPs to lead their country towards peace and joy and away from abortions — which are legal in Japan and are sharply increasing among unmarried women.

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Fighter deal

Delhi — India has agreed to buy the French Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, Mr. Venkataraman, the Defence Minister, told the Indian Parliament. He declined to give details of the deal or say how many aircraft were involved but said a letter of intent had been signed.

Springbok flour bombers guilty

Auckland — Two men who buzzed and flour-bombed a rugby match between New Zealand and South Africa last year were found guilty of committing a criminal nuisance and flying below 1,000ft over a populated area. The pilot of the Cessna 172 aircraft, Mark Jones, aged 33, and his passenger, Grant Albert Cole, aged 20, admitted the protest against the controversial tour by the Springboks. They were remanded on bail for sentencing.

Dissident sentenced

Stockholm — An Estonian dissident, Dr. Endel Rostas, has been sentenced to a year in a labour camp after appeals for strikes in the Soviet Republic of Estonia last year. Estonian exile source said, He was found guilty of spreading slanderous statements about the Soviet Union.

US flag burnt

Seoul — University students burnt a United States flag in an anti-American demonstration in Chunchon, 60 miles northeast of Seoul. Four student leaders were arrested.

Hunger strike threat

Moscow — Four Soviet citizens, denied permission to join their families in the West, said they would stage an indefinite hunger strike at an international religious peace conference to be held here next month.

US prevails on Salvador to pick moderate

From Paul Ellman, Washington, April 23

The Reagan Administration today appeared to be on the verge of achieving at least partial success in its efforts to secure a Government in El Salvador acceptable to the United States Congress. Following strong pressure from the American Embassy in San Salvador, and the personal intervention of Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, right-wing leaders have agreed with the Christian Democrats to name a moderate figure to serve as interim President for the next year.

Considered almost certain to fill the post is Señor Alvaro Magaña, president of a big, semi-private bank and a lawyer with strong liberal leanings. Señor Magaña's name was one of three suggested by the Salvadoran military leadership, in its efforts to end the political impasse in El Salvador since elections on March 28 produced no clear majority for any party.

The Christian Democrats, the biggest single party with 24 of the 60 seats in the Constituent Assembly, were initially isolated by the parties of the right which together controlled a majority, and said that they planned to govern alone. The right, however, has split over the question of who will serve as interim President until elections are held next year. The leading Republican Alliance (Arena), has said that it is unhappy with Señor Magaña, whom one party official described as "beyond socialism", but its principal partner, the National Conciliation Party, has agreed to side with the Christian Democrats over his appointment.

The agreement to back Señor Magaña for the interim presidency is seen as indicating that the Christian Democrats will be able to secure some major posts in the next Cabinet, the composition of which is still being negotiated. The American Ambassador, Dr. Meade Hinton, as well as Mr. Haig, have publicly warned that exclusion of the Christian Democrats from the Government would probably cause Congress to cut off military aid to El Salvador.

Differences remain over islands

From John Best, Ottawa, April 23

Differences between France and Canada over the waters surrounding the French islands of St Pierre and Miquelon appeared no closer to a solution today after talks between M. Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, and Canadian leaders.

However, both sides seemed determined not to let the dispute hamper the growth of closer relations between the two countries, especially in the economic field.

M. Mauroy is on a five-day visit to Canada, during which trade and industrial cooperation is emerging as a central theme. Among subjects he discussed yesterday with M. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, were French participation in the new European airliner project, the Airbus.

Mr. Mauroy had what Mr. Mark Macdonald, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, called a "slight discussion" with Canadian ministers about the islands, which lie 15 miles off the south coast of Newfoundland.

France is claiming a 200-mile economic sea zone from the islands and this conflicts with Canada's own 200-mile zone, proclaimed five years ago. The boundary between the islands and Newfoundland has been settled.

At dinner last night, M. Mauroy and Mr. Trudeau put aside their differences over maritime boundaries and offered toasts to the future of relations between the two countries frequently troubled in the past by France's special relationship with Quebec.

M. Mauroy said the sentiments which united France with French-speaking Canadians, especially those in Quebec, "should not in any way taint our relations with Canada." Mr. Trudeau said: "We are arriving at a less romantic and more realistic vision in our relations."



Edam Premiere: Bearers carrying cheese in Alkmaar on the opening day of the Dutch town's cheese market season. Holland is the world's leading exporter of cheese.

Tories under fire

Unions join battle on Bill

From Ian Murray, The Hague, April 23

The British Government's proposed trade union legislation represents an attack on the rights of trade unionists throughout the world, Mr. Georges Debunne, the newly-elected president of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), said here today.

In his inaugural address to the confederation's fourth congress, the Belgian trade union leader said that it was essential for trade unionists in other countries to show their solidarity in the fight against any government attempts to limit union rights nationally. These attempts represented a danger to those same rights in other countries.

He said later that he hoped the confederation could help the British TUC in its opposition to the legislation. This could well take the form initially of a direct approach to British ministers to ask the Government to think again as well as making representations to other governments to use their influence on the British government to change its mind.

Mr. Debunne at the same time showed he was not entirely happy with the TUC's anti-Common Market stance. He found it curious that while being a loyal member of the European trade union Movement the TUC had a tendency to want Britain to come out of the Community.

This double standard he felt, made it difficult for the European idea to penetrate the shop floor in Britain. He admitted in his speech that the confederation had lost touch with grass roots opinion in the trade union movement.

The main work of the week-long conference was to agree a 20-page resolution on how best to face the economic crisis in Europe. "Governments in the council must recognize that to overcome their own national problems European approaches are also required", the resolution says. In what looks like a direct dig at Britain it continues: "This not a question of forgoing national interest but of recognizing that enhanced cooperation is now required to pursue them."

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Delegates met today with the warning by Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, ringing in their ears: "Our people must not come under the rod of those who offer it drastic neo-conservative cures. In other countries" — and everyone knew where he was pointing — "they have plunged whole sections of the working class into a new poverty."

Without mentioning Britain by name, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, declared that the result of neo-conservative economic recipes elsewhere had been devastating. They had markedly increased unemployment without achieving growth or stability.

Sweeping win in Malaysia

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, April 23

unlikely that they will return results dissimilar to the peninsula. The National Front coalition effectively swamped the fundamentalist Muslim Partial Islam Semalaysia (PAS) which had been expected to recover some seats from its disastrous showing in the elections of 1978.

Though many of the votes were close, the party was only able to recover a single seat in the national Parliament for the northern state of Kelantan to leave its standing the same as in 1978, with five seats. Its president was unseated.

Schmidt's olive branch to pacifists

From Patricia Clough, Munich, April 23

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today urgently tried to patch up a last-minute rift with the socialist wing of the Social Democratic Party congress which had threatened to undo a week of efforts for reconciliation.

The Chancellor had unwittingly upset many delegates late last night by implying that they were playing the Soviet Union's game and their views would make war more likely. He stated that if peace movement leaders succeeded in preventing the deployment of new Nato missiles "the Soviet Union would have achieved its most important goal."

He went on to quote a warning by Professor Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, a leading physicist and one of West Germany's most eminent thinkers, that a departure from Nato's missile strategy would be a serious blow to the alliance, destroy the basis for negotiations and could increase the possibility of war later on.

Loud boos rose from all quarters at this last remark and Herr Willy Pieckzyk, the leader of the pacifist minded Young Socialists, took the microphone to say he and others felt personally offended by the Chancellor's remarks.

Herr Schmidt rose later to try to smooth ruffled feelings, saying no offence had been intended. But evidently overnight he had realized that with one blow he could have ruined the atmosphere of mutual respect which both sides had worked hard to build up during the Congress.

Both party leaders and pacifists had taken pains to emphasize that they realized the other side had honourable intentions and wanted peace as much as they; the dispute was merely about the best way to secure it.

So while the party was finishing off internal business today the Chancellor asked to make an unscheduled personal declaration and said he "regretted that any delegate should feel insulted."

"I do not want to suggest that the serious spokesmen of the peace movement are in the service of the Soviet Union," he said. He had merely wanted to make clear the consequences of such a blow for Nato.

The congress last night voted by a clear majority to continue its support for the Nato policy and to reject proposals for a freeze on its missile deployment plans during the American-Soviet negotiations.

Poland delays picking its fans for World Cup

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 23

This summer's World Cup football contest is proving something of a headache for the Polish Government. Now that Poland has qualified for the competition, a number of fans will have to be allowed to travel to Spain to cheer on the national team but somehow the authorities have to stop people defecting.

Since martial law, according to official accounts, 210 sailors have defected to have 11 members of the Mazowiec dance group and three ambassadors. In addition, several hundred Poles abroad at the time of the declaration of martial law four months ago, when the borders were closed, have not returned.

The passport procedures for leaving the country are still extremely complex and only a trickle of people have been allowed in the West. However, the martial law authorities have come up with what they believe to be a fail-safe system, designed to weed out possible potential defectors.

First, according to tourist officials, only 1,000 people will be allowed to travel to Spain although they admit that more than 100,000 have expressed a wish to attend the contest.

Secondly, the costs will be extremely high.

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Geneva: About 137,000 Poles now in Western Europe, half the total there, want to stay in the West indefinitely or permanently, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, said (AP reports). Asylum seekers had been requested 7,000 while another 90,000 had asked for residency permits or an extension of their visitors' visa.

Vienna: Herr Erwin Lenz, Austrian Interior Minister, said the United States had agreed to help Austria resolve its Polish refugee problem by taking 1,000 Poles every month (Reuters reports).

Texan bidder walks out of 'Daily News' talks

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, April 23

The Texan millionaire who has been in New York for the 'Daily News' in New York broke off negotiations with the unions last night, three days before the deadline for agreement expires.

Mr. Edward Silver, the lawyer representing Mr. Joseph Albritton, stalked away from the negotiating table saying the unions were not convinced of the urgency of their situation.

"I am of the opinion that unless and until the unions realize that the Daily News is shutting down there is no possibility of negotiations permitting Albritton to buy the Daily News," said Mr. Thomas Kheel, the lawyer for the unions, accused Mr. Albritton of giving the impression that his demands for a two-year pay freeze were non-negotiable.

He said that Mr. Albritton was trying to buy the paper at no cost which was exactly what people did when they held up aircraft.

Mr. Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the New York Post, said the Daily News, in the wings waiting to see if there is an opportunity for him. Mr. Bertram Powers, the head of the printers' union, said that he had telephoned Mr. Murdoch and asked him to make a formal offer for the News. Mr. Murdoch told him that he would make an offer "as good as Albritton's, or better," if the offer lapsed.

The Chicago Tribune Company, which owns the News, has been remarkably unwilling, however, to entertain an offer from Mr. Murdoch so far. It has declined Mr. Albritton's offer of last week.

This morning the Post suggests that the Chicago company will be unable to afford to close it down. Under new technology contracts negotiated some time ago the printers were given guarantees of lifetime employment. They would undoubtedly sue to ensure that the Post was not honoured if the paper closed.

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Law Report April 24 1982 Queen's Bench Division

Exemplary damages for police assault

White and Another v Metropolitan Police Commissioner. Before Mr Justice Mansfield. Judgment delivered April 23.

Two plaintiffs were awarded £20,000 exemplary damages each in their action against the Metropolitan Police Commissioner for false imprisonment, assault and malicious prosecution for what in his Lordship's view constituted oppressive, arbitrary or unconstitutional behaviour by the police.

The plaintiffs, David and Lucille White, of 150 Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, London, claimed damages including exemplary damages for (a) false imprisonment by Police Constable M. K. Peak, PC Vincent Rosser, PC George Lazenby, Sergeant Fred Cummings and WPC Denise Appleton who were acting under the direction and control of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner on September 16, 1976 at Stoke Newington police station; (b) assault by the officers or any of them and officers unknown or unnamed who were acting in the police station; and (c) malicious prosecution by the officers on September 16, 1976.

The basis of the claim was that police officers entered the plaintiffs' home unlawfully, or if under the authority of a search warrant they failed to show the warrant to explain their presence in the house that they unlawfully assaulted the plaintiffs, seized them without lawful excuse or authority falsely imprisoning them for about four or five hours and charged them with assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.

At their trial on indictment one year later the plaintiffs were acquitted on all charges. Mr Justice Mansfield QC and Mrs Myrtle Mhatia for the plaintiffs, Mr Laurence Marshall for the Commissioner.

MR JUSTICE MANSFIELD, delivering a reserved judgment, said that at about 12.30 am on September 16, 1976 Police Sergeant Cummings was given a

warrant to search the plaintiffs' home for stolen goods and police officers entered the house under cover of the warrant to search for stolen goods and to report any activity.

Ignorant of these steps, the plaintiffs were in bed asleep, as were their three young daughters. Two of their sons, Dennis and Carlton White, were in the basement with two friends.

At about 12.45 am the front door was opened by the two friends who went to leave by the front door. As they opened the door they saw PC Holland and WPC Appleton approaching the house.

The evidence for the plaintiffs was that the police officers entered the house and when asked by Dennis White whether they had a warrant they said nothing.

If that account of their entry was correct, it constituted a breach of the common law rule providing for a search warrant had to be in the physical possession of the person seeking to execute it.

officers and the violence afforded to her son made Mrs White hysterical but his Lordship held that she did not assault WPC Appleton or Sgt Cummings as alleged.

His Lordship accepted the evidence supported by independent medical evidence, that she was struck on the head with a weapon. She was then dragged outside into the back of a police car.

His Lordship further accepted that Dennis White was intentionally struck on the head by a truncheon. He was unconscious at the police station.

If Mrs White attempted to resist arrest or to prevent the police from searching her son, such resistance was justified because the police entry was unlawful and in any event the degree of force used by the police was excessive and out of all proportion with any violence offered to them.

David White then came down the stairs. According to his evidence, which his Lordship believed, he was assaulted by police officers receiving injuries which kept him from work for some weeks. No doubt he was excited when he saw the police and resisted as best he could.

On a most favourable view of their behaviour the officers overreacted wildly and subjected Mr White to excessive, unreasonable and unnecessary force.

On a less charitable view they assaulted a defenceless man in his own home with a weapon of some kind and beat him up in a brutal and inhuman way with intent to inflict pain upon him.

Blue moon runs rings round the Sun

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, April 23

Those things that are supposed to happen once in a blue moon stand a very good chance of coming true shortly. A massive cloud of volcanic debris drifting there and expected to turn the Moon blue, the twilight purple and to create green rings round the sun.

The cloud, which now stretches across the Pacific, from Mexico as far as Saudi Arabia, is also expected to have a significant effect on the weather. The cloud is 15 miles above the Earth's surface and is two miles thick.

According to Dr Brian Toon, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) scientist, the cloud could lower the average temperature beneath it by 1°F. "Changes in temperature could range up to 10°F in any given area," he said.

The debris comes from the eruption of the Mexican volcano Mount Chichonal on March 29. The cloud is bigger than any such phenomenon since 1912, and is considered bigger than the cloud left by the eruption of Mount St Helens.

The drop in temperature will probably mean that the winter frosts will arrive in the northern hemisphere earlier than usual. While hovering over the Pacific the cloud has already turned the deep carleau of the sky over Hawaii a milky and luscious blue.

A Nasa pilot flying a U2 reconnaissance aircraft discovered the cloud. Mexico City: An Army patrol has recovered the bones of 30 people killed in the eruption on March 29 of the Chichonal volcano in south-east Mexico, official sources said here.

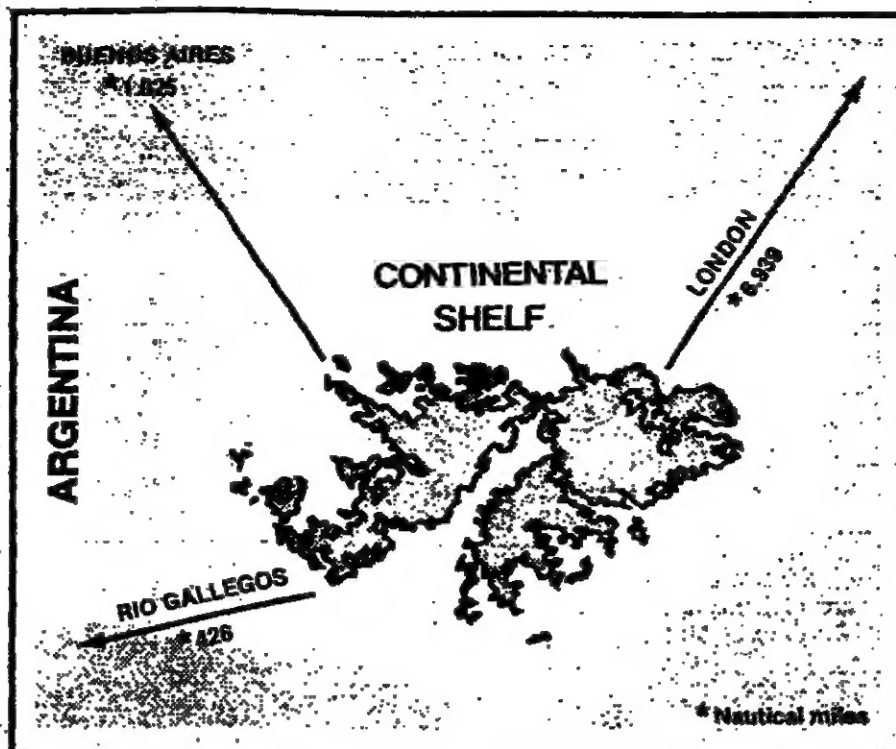
This brings to 52 the official number of dead. General Felix Galvan the Defence Minister, said last week that 2,755 people were still missing. — AFP.

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حکومت الامم

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Some facts you may want to know about the Malvinas and have probably never been told.



The Malvinas are a group of islands off the coast of Argentina. The British call them the Falklands. They were discovered on April 7, 1504 by the famous Florentine navigator and cartographer, Amerigo Vespucci.

Held by Spain from 1600 until 1811

Spain held legal rights to the Islands from January 24, 1600 until February 11, 1811. These rights were never formally disputed by any other nation during that period.

However, in the mid-1700's, "Squatters" from France and England enjoyed brief stays in the Islands. Frenchmen from St. Malo (hence the name "Malouines") settled there between 1764 and 1767, but left as a result of the enforcement of Article 6 of the "Pacto de Familia" between Spain and France.

The British moved into the Islands around 1765, were expelled by the Spaniards in February 1768, returned in 1771, and left again on May 20, 1774. Spain then placed the Islands under the jurisdiction of Buenos Aires.

Between 1774 and 1811, Spain appointed nine successive governors of the Malvinas. On March 18, 1811, the last of these governors, Gerardo Bondas, was instructed by his government to abandon the Islands.

Argentina became an independent nation in July 1816, taking over the territories formerly ruled by Spain from Buenos Aires.

The Malvinas remained unoccupied until 1820 when the government of Buenos Aires commissioned an American named David Jewitt to take them over. Jewitt had joined the Argentine Navy "to serve the great cause of American independence." He arrived in the Islands commanding the Argentine Frigate "Heroína" on November 2, 1820 and informed the Government of Buenos Aires that he had "taken possession of the Islands in the name of the country to which they belong by natural law."

In 1822 Luis Vernet, an entrepreneur from Hamburg, persuaded the Argentine government to grant him sealing and fishing rights. In 1829 Vernet was appointed Governor.

By 1830, the Malvinas were undisputedly a part of Argentina.

1833: By Jingo, We've Done It

On January 2, 1833, the British occupied the Islands by force. They ordered the Argentines out and forbade them to return.

Until April 2, 1882, any Argentine visiting the Islands had to show his return ticket on arrival.

In 1851, the British granted the "Falkland Islands Company" a virtual monopolistic control over the Islands' economy.

This company profited handsomely until recently. Although its fortunes are certainly on the wane, it has always been a stumbling block in the negotiations between Britain and Argentina.

Second Class Citizens

The population of the Island is divided in two categories: The locals — who call themselves "Kelpers" after the seaweed that grows in abundance off-shore — and the British.

The latter includes governmental officials, high ranking officers of the Falkland Island Co., radio operators, etc.

The "Kelpers" have historically been excluded from the more relevant jobs, are not considered British citizens and are only allowed to visit Great Britain once every two years and for a short period of time.

The highest ranking authorities of the Archipelago are appointed directly by London.

The islanders are second class citizens. They have no right of "Abode" in Great Britain unless they are grandchildren of British citizens.

Dwindling Population

In 1937 nearly 3,000 people inhabited the Islands. Today less than 1,800 remain.

Many Islanders emigrated when they realized that there was little future left for them under British rule.

Britain has never shown an active interest in the Islands. There are no proper hospitals nor educational facilities. Many children from Malvinas have to attend school in Argentina and Uruguay. Many sick Islanders have been restored to health at hospitals in mainland Argentina.

A British ship arrives at the Islands once every three months. The only airstrip on the Islands was built by Argentina which has, since 1972, maintained the only regular air service to and from the continent, thus providing the only real link between the Malvinas and the rest of the world.

All the fuel for the islands is supplied by the Argentine Petroleum company.

Argentine teachers have been working on the Islands for nearly ten years.

All of these efforts by Argentina were commended by the United Nations (Resolution 3160 of December 14, 1973).

Give Us — And Them — A Chance

Argentina has not regained the Islands to inflict injury or loss on the local inhabitants, nor to modify their lifestyle.

Argentina does not wish to force anyone to change their citizenship. After all, a community of 17,000 British subjects lives peacefully and has prospered in Argentina.

Argentina is willing to negotiate a special statute for the Islanders that will guarantee their interests and preserve their rights.

Furthermore, Argentina is willing to grant special rights and economic assistance that will create better conditions for the development of the economy and the welfare of the Islanders.

A Colony? — You Decide

Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation by member states administering non-autonomous territories to report regularly to the Secretary General on the conditions in these territories.

Complying with this obligation, Great Britain has periodically submitted reports on the Malvinas to the Secretary General, thus recognizing the colonial status of this territory.

On December 20, 1960, resolution 1514 (XV) of the general assembly established the need to put an immediate end to colonialism.

As a result of this resolution, a special committee was set up to deal with cases of de-colonization. This committee of 24 members included the Malvinas Islands in the list of territories to be de-colonized.

In 1965, the General Assembly issued resolution 2065 (XX) which declared the Malvinas a colony, acknowledged the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain and urged both governments to initiate negotiations without further delay.

Put It On The Back Burner, Chum

Britain has consistently stalled on the discussions. For the past 17 years almost no progress has been made.

British negotiators have delayed, procrastinated and refused to take decisions conducive to a reasonable agreement. Always polite, but hardly ever constructive.

By 1975 Argentina was losing its patience. The government recalled its Ambassador from London and asked the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires to leave.

However, two years later, talks were resumed at Argentina's initiative.

In 1981, at the United Nations, Argentina warned the United Kingdom that it would not allow the Malvinas to continue as a British Colony and asked for renewed and serious negotiations.

Argentina made a final diplomatic proposal in February of this year. It suggested that a permanent committee be set up to deal with the matter. The United Kingdom did not accept this proposal.

What Happened At Leith

Leith is a tiny settlement on the Island of San Pedro in the South Georgias, a dependency of the Malvinas. It was once a whaling station. The factory is still there, obsolete and unused for many years.

An Argentine entrepreneur by the name of Constantino Davidoff was awarded a formal contract to dismantle the factory and sell it off as scrap. The British government was aware of this contract and requested Mr. Davidoff to furnish a list of the personnel that would be involved in the job. Mr. Davidoff complied with this request.

On arrival, Mr. Davidoff's group of 43 workmen hoisted the Argentine flag, which caused yet another diplomatic point of contention. But the British sent the HMS Endurance to evict the Argentines from the Island.

The Argentine Navy responded by sending the ship "Bahia Paraiso" — a vessel used for supplying its scientific bases in the Antarctic — to prevent the eviction.

On March 30, news from London indicated that the nuclear submarine Superb had left Gibraltar for the Antarctic together with a conventional submarine. London's Independent Television Network program "News at 10" said that, as well as the subs, a Royal Navy tanker was also on its way.

On April 2, Argentina reacted to this impending aggression by occupying the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands. The occupation of the islands was carried out without a single loss of life to the British. The Union Jack was lowered, neatly folded, and returned to the outgoing governor. The British then countered by sending a huge Naval force, including nuclear-powered submarines and two aircraft carriers. They proclaimed a 200-mile war zone around the Islands and threatened to "shoot first" at any Argentine ship found in this zone.

The threat of all out war is therefore the end result of a series of escalating responses to a relatively minor incident in the South Georgias.

After 17 fruitless years of negotiations to gain back what had been unfairly taken from her, Argentina finally decided to reclaim control of the Malvinas. The incident at Leith was simply the straw that broke the camel's back.

28 Million Argentines Recover the Malvinas

The question of the Malvinas has little or nothing to do with whatever government happens to be in power in Argentina.

Not all the Argentines share the same views on politics or on economics, much less on governments, but we all share the same view on the Malvinas. About this there should be no mistake. The Malvinas are a common national cause.

Sorry

Argentina does not bear a grudge against Britain or its people. There are over 100,000 Argentines of British descent in Argentina.

Britain has investments worth billions of dollars in our country. Britain has played a significant role in the making of modern Argentina.

For almost 150 years, the Malvinas issue has embittered the relationship between two nations that have many things in common.

We are a peaceful people. We have not fought a war since the Mid-19th century, but we firmly believe that what is ours, is ours.

Sorry.

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The Times Cook Rising through the rye

A most agreeable feature of *The Sunday Times Book of Real Bread* which is to be published on Monday is that it contains an extraordinary diversity of views on what constitutes good bread.

The book is a product of the paper's campaign for real bread, and 40 cookery writers, bakers and celebrities have contributed two hundred recipes. The selection of loaves and opinions, plain and fancy, is a stimulating one. Chapters on where to buy good flour and on basic bread-making techniques are especially useful, and the merits of bran, organically grown cereals and other wholesome topics are thoroughly aired. But what shines through all the contributions is the infectious pleasure people take in baking and eating their own bread.

The recipes include novelties like wholemeal croissants from the Good Housekeeping Institute, and old recipes like Bobby Freeman's mixed grain maslin bread. Doris Grant, of Grant loaf fame, explains her time-saving one-raise recipe. Elizabeth David offers rice bread, Jane Grigson suggests walnut granary bread, and Caroline Corbett croissants chappatis. And for those who are not bitten by the bran bug, much less a desire to experiment with barley, rye or maize flours, there are plenty of ways to use white flour.

from Aphrodisiac milk bread to Zopf, a traditional Swiss Sunday loaf.
The following recipe, taken from the book, is for Cranks cheese baps. The liquid added to the dry ingredients is described as warm, and as in all yeast raised recipes this means around 40°C/104°F - half boiling, half cold water will be about right.

Lunch in one of the Cranks chain of vegetarian restaurants is my idea of real treat. A bowl of mixed salad and one of their cheese baps makes a very satisfying meal. *The Sunday Times Book of Real Bread* says that this is one of the most popular of all Crank's recipes. The baps are served split, buttered and filled with mustard and cress.

Cranks' cheese baps
Makes six
15 g (½ oz) fresh yeast
1 teaspoon honey
300 to 350 ml (¼ to ½ pint) warm water
450 g (1 lb) wholemeal flour
1 teaspoon sea salt
1 free range egg, beaten
255 g (9 oz) Cheddar cheese, grated

Mix the yeast and honey in a small bowl with 150 ml (¼ pint) of the warm water. Leave in a warm place for about 10 minutes to froth.

Mix the flour with the salt. (In very cold weather, warm the flour slightly.) Pour the yeast mixture into the flour, add the egg, and gradually add the remaining water, mixing well by hand. Knead the dough for about five minutes. Cover with a cloth and leave in a warm place for about one hour to double in size.

Knock down the dough and knead lightly. Roll out on a lightly floured surface to a rectangle 38 by 25 cm (15 by 10 inches). Sprinkle a third of the cheese over the centre one-third of the dough. Fold the left hand third of the dough over the cheese. Sprinkle another third of the cheese over the double thickness of dough, then fold the right hand side of the dough over to cover the cheese completely. Roll out and cut out 10 cm (4 inch) rounds. Place on a floured baking sheet and brush lightly with milk. Sprinkle with the remaining cheese and leave for about another 30 minutes to rise again.

Bake the baps in a pre-heated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for about 25 minutes. Cool the baps on a wire tray.
The Sunday Times Book of Real Bread, Michael Bateman and Heather Meisner, is published by Rodale Press, price £12.95.

Shona Crawford Poole

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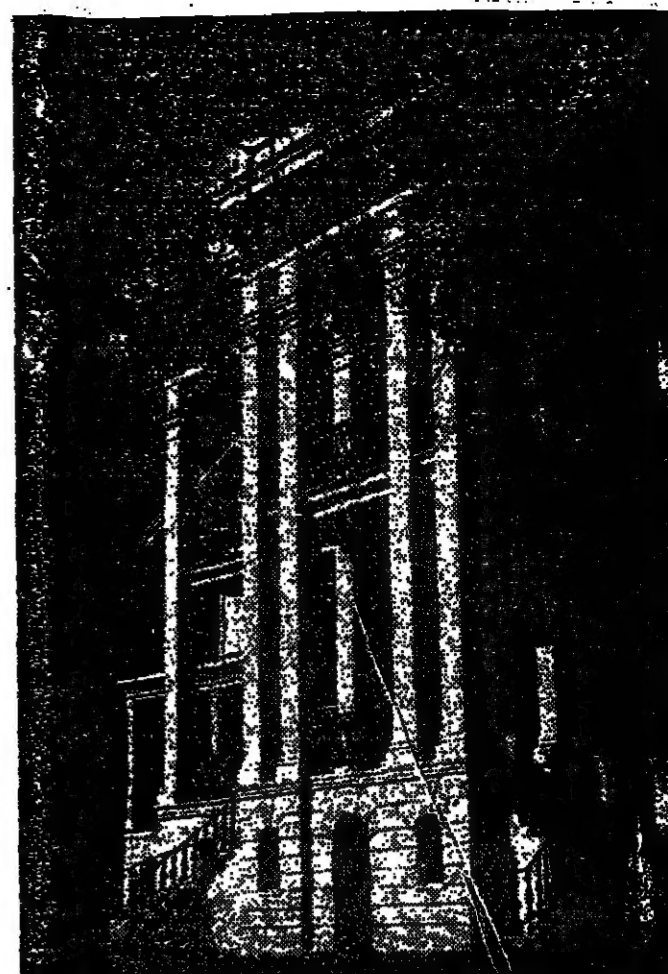
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Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole
Dixie/Richard Williams

The Bourbon Street parade



Nottoway Plantation Home, built by sugar planter John Hampden Randolph of Virginia in 1857.

Louisiana is conscious of its reputation — jazz, Spanish moss, breakfast in eight courses — and works hard to fulfill the traveller's preconceptions.

In New Orleans, the prudish spirit which shut down the brothels of Storyville in 1917 has long been extinguished, even reversed. Topsy-turvy, bottomless bars, girl bars and boy bars ("24 Boys On Hand") now flourish on balconied Bourbon Street alongside rooms in which decrepit veterans and bored youngsters crank out bluespriced Dixieland for the tourist trade.

On a gentler note, Brennan's begins a bourbon-spiked milk punch, its remaining courses lubricated by wine under the envious gaze of blue-rimmed coach parties queuing for tables. The city's best value is probably its streets: the one named Desire went out of commission some years ago, but its sisters still clang up and down St Charles Avenue at a satisfyingly relaxed pace, opening up a cross-section view of the city's considerable history, from the slaves of the French Quarter to the opulence of residential Audubon Park.

Evidence is everywhere that New Orleans is on its way to joining Dallas and Atlanta as one of the capitals of the prosperous New South. Oil from the Gulf of Mexico has brought investment in a giant Superdome, fit for football championships and Rolling Stones concerts, and in a sprightly shopping district which, according to our hilariously downbeat guide, will shortly contain "all them 'oochy' guys".

Still, for all its undeniable charm and despite the never-closing bars of Bourbon Street, the city can and should be seen quickly, before moving off — preferably by car — for other views of Louisiana.
The wise will immediately head north-west along Interstate Highway 10, crossing the Mississippi by Sunshine Bridge and taking US Highway 1 to White Castle, where, just a bugle-call from the levee holding back the river, they will find a house called Nottoway.

Behind the curving steps, raised porch, tall windows and white Greco-Italian columns of Nottoway's deceptively narrow antebellum facade lie no fewer than 64 rooms arranged in a labyrinth of corridors, balconies and galleries. Somewhere within these is the White Ballroom, where the magic begins.

Other rooms in other countries possess the qualities of a time machine; somewhere, perhaps, there is even one to match the potency of the White Ballroom. Entered at dusk by the light of candles flickering from its crystal chandeliers, the ballroom becomes again the location chosen by the house's first owner, the sugar planter John Hampden Randolph, to bring his eight daughters out into Louisiana society.

Many layers of creamy paint, most of them original, invite the feet to glide across the glossy wooden floor; marble mantels, cypress columns and delicate plaster friezes reduce the modern visitor to a rapt silence, the better to catch imagined echoes of long-ago music, laughter and rustling silk.

Completed in 1857, Nottoway's singular power is drawn from its combination of immense conception with domestic intimacy. The extraordinary fidelity of its restoration, which at present extends throughout a third of the rooms, is the work of Arlin Dease, a young designer who has made such projects among Louisiana's long neglected great houses his speciality. Nottoway represents the pinnacle of his art: he bought the house two years ago, when a mere couple of rooms were inhabited and the rest were mothballed; it is now his home, and its refurbishment will be finished in 1984.

Dease's accomplice in this grand design is Stephen Saunders, the house's curator, an art history graduate who leads small parties from room to room, delivering an articulate and affectionate commentary which fills the place with the characters and life of its brief golden age, terminated to its intent by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

Like many such plantation houses, Nottoway has rooms to let by night, furnished as closely as possible to Randolph's original schemes, in some cases with original pieces. The rates are \$75 for a single room and \$100 for a double, which scarcely seems excessive for a night in paradise.

Nottoway is the San Simeon of plantation houses; others are more modest and occasionally drab, although Houmas House, on the river near Natchez, has a fine garden with fronds of grey-green Spanish moss hanging dolorously from huge oaks, seeming to weep for a vanished era. The charmingly named Shadows-on-the-Teche is an unusual example of such a house in an urban location (its builder owned several plantations and planned his residence at their centre, which turned out to be New Iberia), its garden

falling steeply down to the brown, sluggish Bayou Teche.

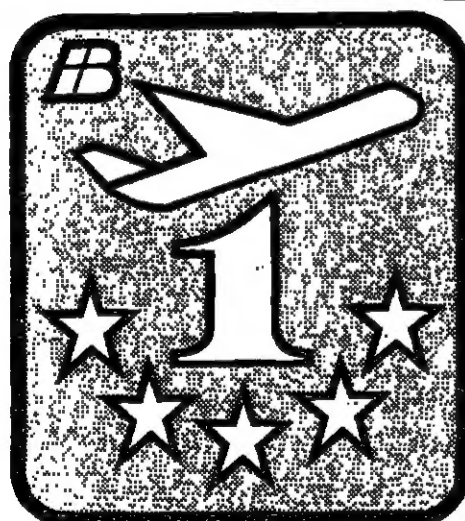
A suitable corrective to such dewy-eyed nostalgia might be an early morning boat trip on the Terrebonne swamp, with Annie Miller, a retired fur-trapper who summons alligators by name at feeding time and whose keepers spot a bald eagle posing majestically in a tree-top of a mile away or a camouflaged chicken-snake dozing on a branch a couple of feet above the heads of unsuspecting visitors. Egrets, herons and dozens of other species turn the swampy into an ornithologist's dream, or Centre Casting for George Lowery's Louisiana Birds (which Mrs. Miller keeps handy in her ice-box, next to meat for the alligators). The trip is an unforgettable

three hours, and cost \$35 per couple.

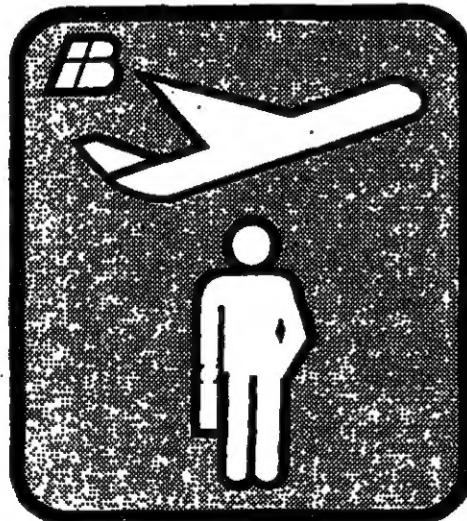
Reaching into a darker Louisiana is the Rural Life Museum run by Louisiana State University on the Burden Research Plantation, where antebellum life has been recreated, using original materials and artefacts, in the sort of detail familiar to viewers of Roots, slave cabins and all.

British Airways Tri-Stars fly directly from Gatwick to New Orleans three times a week. Super-Ape tickets, bookable up to 21 days in advance, are from £325 return. Sovereign Holidays offer fly-drive packages, two-centre holidays, cruises on the Mississippi and a Deep South coach tour, with other options available from Enterprise and Speedbird.

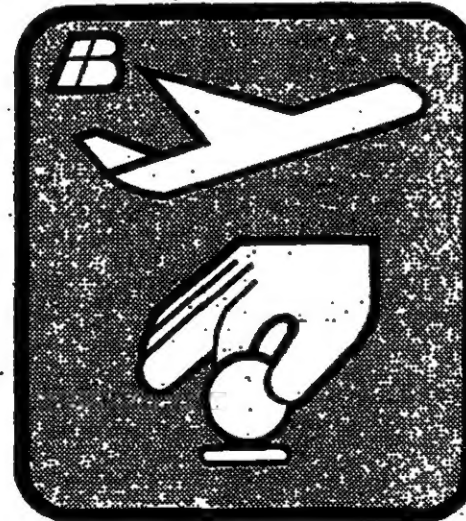
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The Falklands crisis/Divided loyalties in Buenos Aires, political manoeuvres in London

How Argentina's Brits are bearing up

by Tony Emerson, special correspondent in Buenos Aires

For the 17,000 British subjects in Argentina and about 100,000 of British descent who speak English as a first language and lead a British way of life, the events of this month have been a nightmare. Unlike the leader writers of *La Prensa* or *The Times* who have a comfortably blinkered conviction that all the right is on their side, the British community in Argentina understand both points of view and fear that the damage done by enforcing either will greatly outweigh the benefits that might accrue to the enforcer.

This, of course, is a non-political attitude, but the British in Argentina have always eschewed politics and followed Dr Johnson's dictum that man is never more innocently employed than when making money. Indeed, the Anglican Cathedral in Buenos Aires is opposite the Stock Exchange.

For such an apolitical community the main desire is to be allowed to go about one's own business without disturbance. This desire was not respected by the guerrilla groups in the early 1970s who disrupted the prosaic university studies of the young Anglo-Argentines and kidnapped or blackmailed the wealthier parents to provide finance for their cause. So when the military reaction came under way in 1976 the British community were relieved and quite prepared to overlook violations of human rights — especially as their rights had only been violated by the guerrillas.

In this they were at variance with the courageous stand taken by the journalists of the English language newspaper, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, but they continued to take the *Herald* for the social news and the syndicated cartoons.

The British community also supported the theory, if not always the practice, of the open economy preached by Dr Jose Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, economic minister for the first five years of military rule. Indeed, one of the few points of agreement between the *Buenos Aires Herald* and the *Review of the River Plate*, the two community papers, was their support for "Dr Joe".

When, therefore, General Galtieri took office and appointed as his chief ministers an orthodox monetarist, Dr Roberto Alemann, and a former representative of British companies, Dr Nicor Costa Mendez, relations



Catching a soldier's eye: a non-military encounter in downtown Buenos Aires.

between the Government and the British community could not have been better.

In one respect that relationship paid off, for on April 2 no sooner had the Argentine Government announced the invasion of the Falklands than it published a decree which specifically forbade the committing of injury or insult to the persons or property of British and English speaking residents of Argentina. Officers of the Argentine Army would be repressed with the full vigour of the law, and as human rights activists would testify, that vigour could be quite something.

In many cases police were sent to do guard duty outside British houses or in British farms, but anti-British feeling was so negligible that farmers soon began to grumble about the extra mouths to feed in the shape of their uniformed guards.

For the Argentines did not feel that going into the islands was a particularly anti-British act, and all of them bent over backwards to apologise to Britain for any inconvenience that the invasion might have caused.

Nevertheless the psychological blow to the British community was profound: their country of origin and

their country of adoption were at odds. Not many tried to defend the Argentine action, though all understood the motives and feelings which had led up to it in their quest for minimum disturbance they hoped that the British would come to a commercial arrangement that might even bring business their way.

When the British Government's reaction became known, most indignation was directed at the 1,800 Falklanders and the company which orchestrated their lobby, for it was felt that they had put into jeopardy 10 times their number of compatriots. If we can live happily under Argentine rule, ran the argument, why can't they?

The next shock came when the British Government asked all Her Majesty's subjects to leave Argentina. The British community as-

sumed this to be a political ploy until subsidiaries of firms based in Britain ordered their British subjects out. Many British refused to go. In the words of *The Review of the River Plate* they refused to believe that the two countries were governed by such power-mad lunatics that they would go to war. Unpleasant telegrams crossed the Atlantic threatening disciplinary action or dismissal for those employees who did not obey.

By now the regular listeners to the BBC World Service were astonished to discover the country of their adoption being marked with the stigmas of Nazism, Fascism and dictatorship: such descriptions were particularly bizarre to a community which had produced nearly two and a half thousand volunteers for Britain in the Second World War. They knew that the government

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ADVICE

The following message to Britons in Argentina was being broadcast from last night on the BBC's World Service:

Now that the British task force is approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead which should be taken into account by all British citizens remaining in Argentina. Those who have not so far acted upon earlier warnings are asked to consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means.

was not democratic, but they never felt that they lived under a dictatorship in fact they had more liberties curtailed under elected governments than under military ones.

A further strain on relations with the mother country was the case of the Rt. Rev. Richard Curtis, the Anglican Bishop. He had volunteered to fly to the Falklands with a deputation of British farmers in order to explain to the islanders the realities of living under Argentine rule. When the news reached Britain, the bishop received a telephone call from the office of the Archbishop of Canterbury removing the Falkland Islands from his jurisdiction and forbidding him to leave Argentina. As one member of the community grumbled over lunch at the English Club: "Who are the Fascists now?"

The instinctive shunning of politics had led the community to keep what they called a "low profile" but what the more forceful members preferred to label as ducking the issue. The common denominator was that all wished to avoid a shootout between Britain and Argentina, so a series of telegrams was sent to the British Government asking for a negotiated settlement without the use of force.

These telegrams caught the eye of the Argentine Navy, who have most to lose by British use of force, and a senior captain was detailed to help solve the problems of the community. This was the backing of the *Buenos Aires Herald* by the Peronist Newspaper distributors' union on the grounds that it had not supported the invasion. Within a day of the captain taking charge the *Herald* was back.

But the case of the *Herald* outlines the British community's chief worry. While the present Western-oriented government remains in power they have nothing to fear from official sources. But would that government have the will or resources to prevent profiteers from looting British residents' property in the name of patriotism? If a shooting war breaks out in the South Atlantic? And, worse, what would happen if a xenophobic, populist regime were to replace the present junta as a result of domestically unacceptable concessions or military setbacks?

For the moment the Conservative ranks are steady: there is virtually universal approval of the Government's action in sending the task force, though there may well be a few silent reservations. But behind this united front at least three groups can be discerned. At one end of the spectrum there are those who not only approve of the task force being sent but are eager for it to be used to bring the crisis to a swift conclusion if the Argentines are not soon persuaded to accept satisfactory terms. The strength of this group was evident when Mr Pym addressed the Conservative foreign affairs committee on Tuesday.

At the other end are those most of all of whom approval of the task force being sent, but only so long as it is not used for any purpose more martial than bringing the Argentines to the negotiating table. This group would be firmly opposed to the use of force and would probably be prepared to settle for the best terms available. But in between there is a third group, probably the most numerous and certainly holding the balance, which is looking to the Government to extract reasonable terms from the Argentines by hard negotiating backed with the threat of force.

This group has a fairly clear idea of what it wants — the restoration of British sovereignty and a long-term solution that would be satisfactory to the islanders — but it does not seem to have decided what the next step should be if these terms are not available through negotiations. Would these MPs be prepared to use force or would they soften their terms?

There is a distinct softening of the Conservative ranks of the insistence upon the wishes of the islanders being paramount. The word "paramount" sticks in quite a few Conservative throats as it does Mr David Steel's. There are considerable anxieties over the danger of permitting such a small number of people in effect to dictate the terms of British foreign and defence policy.

If the islanders were to insist upon nothing less than a return to the status quo, would this not imply a commitment by Britain to enforce it not just now but for ever? Would this not

Geoffrey Smith

mean that a substantial force would have to be stationed permanently on the Falklands, which would distort Britain's general defence effort?

It is probable, though, that Conservative sentiment would insist on any agreement with the Argentine being specifically approved either by the Falklands Council or in a referendum; and there would be much unhappiness at any failure to restore British sovereignty in the islands, at least as a prelude to any long-term solution.

But would this pivotal group of Conservative backbenchers be prepared to use force if necessary to secure their ends? The answer is equivocal. They would be worried by the prospect of a bloody encounter in which many British lives were lost, or of a protracted engagement. They would be alarmed by the possible repercussions of any attack on the mainland. But they would be happy to join in the general rejoicing if British forces were to recapture the Falklands in a swift, clinical operation.

This attitude is not really much help for hard-pressed ministers who see narrowing choices before them. Not for the first time in political history they have supporters who would welcome the success of an enterprise but would probably say that it should never have been attempted if it did not achieve its purpose quickly. In effect this simply raises the stakes for the Government and puts a still higher premium on military judgment if there is not a breakthrough in negotiations.

But while there is some agreement on the need to act quickly, there is a reluctance to consider the consequences if preferred solutions are not available without further risk, there is no readiness to accept a humiliating settlement. There would be serious trouble within the party if it seemed that the Government had simply surrendered to Argentina. A number of MPs might resign the Whip and, more important, there would be a strong sense of disillusionment throughout the centre of the party. So although the Government has made up much political ground in the past three weeks it is having to proceed along a path where its freedom of manoeuvre is very strictly limited.

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Watch this space

Patrick Moore first presented his television astronomy lecture, *The Sky at Night*, 25 years ago today. Here he looks forward to the next quarter century of scanning the skies.

earth's atmosphere, and many purely astronomical satellites will be launched.

As yet we cannot be certain about the nature of many of the objects which emit X-rays and gamma-rays, but black holes may be involved.

Space stations will be in orbit well before the end of the 1990s, and may well be permanently manned. Whether there will be more journeys to the moon is not certain but on the whole they seem probable, and a fully-fledged lunar base could be set up within the next 25 years.

There are also the automatic planetary probes which have immeasurably improved our knowledge of the solar system since the first of them was launched 20 years ago. The American programme has been saved, and the Soviet *Voyager 2* is still on course, and should by-pass the giant planet Uranus in January 1986 before making its rendezvous with Neptune in August 1989.

The Russians may attempt something spectacular, they will certainly continue their exploration of the nearer planets, Venus and Mars. The next major step should be either a "Mars rover", capable of moving around on the surface of the planet, or a "sample and return" mission bringing back specimens of Martian material. This will be of immense significance; we should then be able to tell whether there is life there.

Bailey's Comet is due back in 1986. The NASA probes have been cancelled, but the European Space Agency plans a mission to the comet. There will also be a Japanese attempt, and the Russians have announced that they will send two probes — first by-passing Venus and then dropping balloons into its atmosphere.

Among other interesting future events are the total solar eclipse of 11 August 1999 — the first to be visible from England since 1927 — and the transit of Venus on 2000. Venus last passed across the face of the Sun in 1882, so that there can be nobody living who can remember it.

Other possibilities cannot be ruled out. In particular, efforts to pick up intelligible messages from other solar systems will continue. The chances of success may be slight, but they are by no means nil. And if an artificial signal were received a quest for the life at its source would begin in earnest.

The author will celebrate 25 years of *The Sky at Night* in the *Unfolding Universe* at 10 o'clock on BBC 1 tomorrow night. His book, *The Unfolding Universe*, is to be published on May 24 by Michael Joseph/Rainbird.

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Halo-Halo, it's Eurosingalong time again



Barrio, the United Kingdom duo who hope One Step Further, is a winner

ladies. Lulu. I apologise at once for "bubbly Scots lassie" but I'm trying to give you the feel of the event, to draw you in, to make you feel involved.

At the core of Eurosong lies the need to craft a lyric that will be as seductively meaningless in Italy, winners in 1964 with "Non Ho L'Eta", as it is meaningless in Israel, triumphant in 1978 with "A-Ba-Ni-Bi" and positively exultant a year later with "Hallelujah".

Israel may not be everyone's idea of a European country, but then again neither is Turkey. The Turks do battle this year with a perky work called "Hani". I know that they have swarmed into Eurovision before because several years ago I spent a harrowing few months pretending that I rather cared for their entry, feeling that this affection

would give me the air of a man of mystery, with feet firmly in a wide range of different cultures. Physically tricky, I concede, but intellectually sound. Turkey has never won the Eurovision Song Contest and patriots take heart from the knowledge that neither have the Argentines.

Our traditional enemies, the French, have enjoyed the greatest number of garish-soaked victories — jingoism is *de rigueur* in this context — with five, followed in line by Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, each with four wins.

Scholarly study of the list of previous winners reveals that the Scandinavians, enthusiastic competitors all, have fared rather poorly. Certainly plucky little Denmark found the back of the net in 1963, but the only

other Scandinavian win has been that of Abba in 1974. The subsequent success of Abba, who bring more alien gold than Swedish coffers than Volvo, has added a striking new dimension to the competition, that of an established act of the type rarely associated with the first, but the trick lies in sustaining momentum post-Eurovision, as Bucks Fizz have contrived to do.

Oddly enough, Abba would be hard pressed to win today, for a recent change in the rules has meant that contestants must now perform in their native tongue, and the international audience has shown itself conspicuously unenthusiastic about citizens, however attractive, singing "so" with lines through them. This adjustment to the rules does rather play into the hands and pockets of L'Espresso and Le Royaume-

Uni, and makes the hunt for an acceptable nonsense language more feverish elsewhere.

The voting does take a satisfying long time with a winning year, plenty of international misunderstandings. Each participating country has a panel of just plain folks which has points to apportion amongst its favourites.

Two years ago the Norwegians burned their country's name splendidly into the mythology of Eurovision by being the first nation to fail to poll a single point or, in French, the other language of the competition, points. They duplicated this fine achievement last year. This year and in my view rather unsportingly, the Norwegians have hand-hewn their song according to advice received from an expert on the Eurovision Song Contest.

There are those who tend to be rather superior about the contest. Ignore them. When the lights dim and the first of eighteen Willys, Dolfs, Maris Josés, Emiles and Harrys, each sporting a mistake of the type rarely associated with the first, but the trick lies in sustaining momentum post-Eurovision, as Bucks Fizz have contrived to do.

Oddly enough, Abba would be hard pressed to win today, for a recent change in the rules has meant that contestants must now perform in their native tongue, and the international audience has shown itself conspicuously unenthusiastic about citizens, however attractive, singing "so" with lines through them. This adjustment to the rules does rather play into the hands and pockets of L'Espresso and Le Royaume-

Uni, and makes the hunt for an acceptable nonsense language more feverish elsewhere.

The past quarter-century has been the most eventful period in the whole history of astronomy. Nor is there any sign of slackening in the rate of progress. The space telescope, due to be launched from the American shuttle in 1985, will open up entirely new paths of investigation.

It will be a 94-inch reflector, a "free-flying" instrument operating from above the top of the earth's blanket of air and controlled from the ground.

The quality of the image — will be perfect all the time, and radiations of all wavelengths will be available. The main emphasis will be on studies of remote stars and star systems, although the solar system will not be neglected. For instance, we may learn something definite about the puzzling planet Pluto, about to complement our present painfully meagre knowledge.

The space telescope will be visited periodically for servicing, and after five years or so it may even be brought down for a thorough overhaul before being beamed back to earth. It will be in use practically all the time, and should be able to penetrate farther into the universe than has ever been possible before. In particular, it will be used to study quasars.

At present the most remote known quasar has an estimated distance of 13,000 million light-years, which is well out toward the edge of the observable universe.

Equipment of all types will be used to refine what may be called the "cosmic distance ladder" from the very long-wavelength radio waves through to the ultra-short gamma-rays. For short-wave astronomy, satellites are essential, since these radiations cannot penetrate the

stages. The house is a sorry sight of peeling paintwork and tatty curtains and the odd boarded-up window pane.

The Twomeys do not live in Barley, strictly speaking their farm is in the next parish, at Linton St Leonard, but it always seems to me as if it exists on some other world entirely, the Twomeys and their amazing place are creatures from some crazy, surrealist storybook, from a past that never was and a present that cannot possibly be.

I often wonder, moreover, if the Authorities know about the Twomeys.

All around their four-square stone farmhouse are outbuildings, barns, stables, styes, sheds, all in the most appalling state of disrepair. Corrugated tin roofs hang askew and have gone rusty or else have grass and weeds growing out of them, slates and tiles have slipped and fallen, roofs are bowing in the middle, doors swing open on broken hinges, and are propped up with old cans and

stages. The house is a sorry sight of peeling paintwork and tatty curtains and the odd boarded-up window pane.

The Twomeys gave up keeping animals more than 10 years ago, though they still go to market, regular as clockwork. No one knows why. No one knows how old they are, either, but they can't be less than 70, and maybe they are much more. They have that timeless, old-looking look peculiar to babies, orientals, very old men and creatures out of science fiction and fantasy.

The Twomeys are brothers, not actually twins, but as near as makes no difference, for they look more or less alike, and what they look like are, roughly, Tweedledum and Tweedledee. What their Christian names are I do not know. I doubt if anyone does, except they themselves. They are universally known as "the Twomeys" and each of them is addressed to his face as Mr Twomey by everyone,

and they call each other nothing but "He".

"Mr Twomey!" Eventually, one of them, I don't know which, emerges, and just behind him stands the other. They look quite pleased to see me, they grin and nod and bob and look at each other furtively and roll their eyes. This is a characteristic of the Twomeys, they are never still. They remind me of those fat, bald toys with loose eyes and rounded bases which, when pushed, rock over and back, over and back, eyes revolving. The Twomeys rock to and fro on their heels now.

One of them is a fraction taller than the other and he is the one who never starts a sentence. His brother never finishes one, so you talk to the two of them in concert, glancing uneasily between them. They have little round heads without much hair left on them and round pot bellies hanging over their trouser tops. They wear collarless

grey shirts, corduroy trousers with braces and boots, and they may have worn these same clothes night and day since they first grew into them.

Everyone agrees that it is best not to inquire or to speculate too closely as to what exactly goes into Twomeys cider, locally known, as the brothers themselves are

known, as just "Twomeys". Huge wooden vats stand open in the great shed, and stories go that bats drop in and rats climb up and fall over the edge and decompose and it all adds to the flavour of the scrumpy. I don't know. But it tastes wonderful, mellow and still and smooth, and it packs a kick like an old mule.

The Twomeys have an old pick-up truck which they drive about the countryside from farm to farm, private house to smallholding, buying up apples. They do have a few trees of their own, but nothing like enough to supply the quantity they require.

If you have an apple tree and can't, or don't want to use the fruit, and do want to make "a few bob", you call up Twomeys, and along they come.

They are, I am told, extremely astute businessmen. They buy cheaply and make their cider for virtually nothing and sell it at a profit which is compounded, every one is certain, by being undeclared and tax-free.

The Twomeys do not advertise their produce, not by so much as a hand-chalked board on the side of the road, all their business comes by word of mouth. People drive for miles to get Twomeys.

You have to bring your own cider barrel or jug or old demi-john, otherwise you must risk taking away

the cider in unmarked polythene containers which handles which are lying around the Twomeys' yard, and doubtless once contained tractor oil or disinfectant.

Remember, has it that as Twomeys have never been seen to go to the bank, and that when they visit the post office it is only to collect their pensions, never to pay anything into a savings account, they have socks in the old mattresses upstairs in the ramshackle farmhouse, stuffed with money. Rumour has an awful lot of things about Twomeys.

They seem to be supremely contented men, needing nothing and no one, neither wife nor child, friend or neighbour, only each other. Most of the time I let myself think what everyone else thinks about them, that they are immortal. Certainly they don't fit into the twentieth century, for that matter.

They never go away, have no television sets, they do not

take a newspaper. I wonder what they do do?

I also wonder, from time to time, what will happen to the survivors, when the Twomeys die, for they seem to be inextricably interdependent, like Siamese twins, or the face and obverse of some coin. And what will happen to their premises — where cider-making is the only activity making anything at all — when everything is so fallen into decay and disuse?

I said all this to Mr Elder the evening after I'd collected my scrumpy. He sniffed. "Them," he said. "Don't you fret about them. They'll have something up their sleeves, never you worry."

Perhaps, anyway, I liked the fact that he appraised one sleeve between the two of them.

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This article is the first extract from *The Magic of Mr Twomey* by Susan Hill. Each has just been published by Hamish Hamilton.

First King of Scotland, ment of C gets longer repeats itself often, like a scriptwriter's error. In Scotland 50c of a way into the game of g in 1491 King edict banishment distraction pursuance. But later accounts of (now no under the Act) records golf



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE WAR WITHIN

When war clouds gather there is a smell of smoke in the air. Men become passionately keen to discover the focus of the fire and to track down the incendiary. In truth the fire burns in us all, but men prefer to engage in the struggle with the external symbols of their internal struggles, than to let it take place within the spirit. Thus man's natural aggressive instincts spread outwards. The symbols of aggression are well known, and its targets the very neighbours whom Christians are exhorted to love under the second great Commandment.

War and the Christian conscience have never been wholly reconciled. The prospect of war, with its panoply, with its drums, with all its holiest contradictions, troubles Christians, as we can see from the contradictory statements which have been issued recently by distinguished churchmen of different denominations, either questioning or endorsing the morality of the Falklands expedition; and from both sides of the line.

Contemporary debates about nuclear weapons have overshadowed a much older discussion about the general nature of war and its place in Christians' thinking. There are two respectable traditions: one of total pacifism, the other based on the doctrine of the "just war" perhaps more properly described as the justifiable war.

"Thou shalt not kill" would seem to provide the moral basis only for an absolute pacifism, as honorable a state as monasticism. But from very early on in the history of Christendom it was recognized that not all Christians could disengage from the world of the possible. Indeed the need to spread the word, and administer to an ever widening world of believers made it imperative that most Christians stayed involved in the real world rather than

withdrawing into a personal redoubt of purity — witnessing but not participating. The doctrine of the just war emerged first with St. Augustine and was developed later by St. Thomas Aquinas. Though it has come to merit scrutiny and rescinding under the penumbra of threat of nuclear annihilation, its principles remain intact. Its relevance to the issue of the Falklands Islands crisis is clear. The conclusions that can be drawn from it are not absolute, one way or the other, but they certainly should permit Christians in Britain and Argentina to feel both a deep sadness at the prospect of war and an acceptance that it can happen, and has often happened, between Christians. Religion helps us all to see paradoxes in human behaviour and to accommodate them by enabling us through understanding to accept that they need not and should not become intolerable.

So we come to the paradox of Christians at war. The one exception to the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" is that which entitles people to participate in the preservation of security of their fellow men. The injunction to love thy neighbour must in practice imply a preferential possibility among one's neighbours. In the name of love, or charity, the Christian sanction which legitimises the use of force to repel aggression against one set of neighbours is that it would lead to a lesser evil, when the greater evil is that more suffering would ensue from a failure to resist that aggression. It is not therefore an exception to the rule of loving thy neighbour, so much as a part of the rule itself.

Aggression knows no natural limitations. There have been technical limitations in warfare which have decreased with the advance of the technology of killing. These advances have only been partially mitigated by the restoration of justice — for the greater good of the world as a whole; and if its conduct is conditioned by the doctrine of minimum force. That must mean that the necessity — not the intention but simply the unsoftened necessity — to kill people must be confined to those directly involved or clearly co-operating with the force which has to be resisted.

As St. Augustine said "The wise man will wage just wars; for if they were not just he would not wage them and would therefore be delivered from all wars for it is the wrongdoing of the opposing party which compels the wise man to wage just wars; and this wrongdoing even though it give rise to no war, would still be matter of grief to man because it is man's wrongdoing."

Above all, the eternal objective, even if it has to be reached through war, must be a better peace.

CONFLICT CANNOT FREE CAMBODIA

The regime installed in Cambodia in January, 1979, by the invading Vietnamese army is still not recognized by anyone but the Soviet block and India. A majority of the United Nations voted in 1980 and 1981 for the ousted Pol Pot regime, now once again the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, but less from any desire to restore this blood-soaked band to power than to condemn Vietnamese intervention and the installation of what was assumed to be a puppet government.

The member states of ASEAN soon realized that the problem would not remain static. Believing that this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly would look for new solutions to the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia they adopted a plan for a coalition of the Khmer Rouge with Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, an anti-communist former government minister. They hoped that China could be persuaded to back the idea and provide arms.

This looked neat but had little hope of success. The Chinese were willing to divert some arms to Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann but this did nothing to change their view that only guerrilla pressure would effect a Vietnamese withdrawal. Any likelihood that the Khmer Rouge would cede their dominant power in favour of the co-alition seemed to drain away. Meanwhile the fissures between all the countries involved in the Cambodian

problem have grown wider. The fissures are visible on both sides of the ideological divide, which anyway is hardly an accurate description. There are past rivalries surfacing, such as that between Thailand and Vietnam over Cambodia; Malaysia and Indonesia transpire the fear of the Chinese in their midst; into a greater fear of China's intentions in South-East Asia than of Vietnam's; the Thais prefer China as a powerful friend; the Vietnamese have been prepared to deal with ASEAN in this matter if it leaves China out of any settlement; China insists that Vietnam must be evicted from Cambodia since it is the expansionist power threatening the region.

On the other side the division between Vietnam and the Russians emerged last December and continues. In face of these mounting differences the latest Vietnamese proposal is for direct negotiations with Thailand — that is to say over refugee camps and arms supplies to guerrillas. They have backed this proposal with a fresh campaign against the Khmer Rouge, who have lately taken a fair battering.

Underneath this complex cat's cradle of suspicion and rivalry created by outside powers there are the luckless inhabitants of Cambodia. International righteousness over invading armies, puppet governments and doctrinal banners can hardly concern them. What matters is good

order and the chance of getting a living. According to independent western academics, aid workers and visiting journalists a fair attempt to provide that has been made during the three years of the Heng Samrin government. It is not imposing economic and social policies warped by communist theory; it has been described as the least authoritarian government Cambodia has had since it became independent. It certainly has a communist core, but among its ministers and other officials are men from every tributary of the country's nationalist and revolutionary movements. If it is dependent on Vietnam, the failing coalition on the other side is also absolutely dependent on outside support.

It is therefore wrong to imagine that a satisfactory solution can be achieved by one rival government defeating another in guerrilla warfare. This would be too damaging. What is needed is dialogue between the two, taking in other Cambodians outside the country. This should not be impossible. There are no clear ideological lines. Nor is Cambodia a country that could sustain an unyielding communist regime for the foreseeable future. Ideally it should be non-aligned and neutral between Thailand and Vietnam. Talks pointing in this direction might begin to create conditions in which Vietnam would become more interested in discussing withdrawal.

FROM LONG MARCH TO SHORT PUTT

First King James the Fourth of Scotland; now the government of China. As history gets longer in the tooth it repeats itself more and more often, like a soap-opera whose scriptwriters have lost interest or a comedian in his dotage. In China today, as in Scotland 500 years ago, the game of golf insinuates its way into the favour of those most implacably hostile to it. In 1491 King James issued an edict banning the game as a distraction from more martial pursuits. But only a few years later the confidential accounts of his household (under the Official Secrets Acts) record the purchase of golf clubs and balls: the king had capitulated to the national obsession.

Now China has gone the same way. A course is being laid out at Zhongshan, near Macao — initially, it is reported, for the benefit of capitalist tourists from Hong Kong, where there is scarcely room to swing a driver. But the Chinese are quite as prone to seduction by games of the

obsessive kind as the Scots. The Rubik cube is already making inroads in such spare time on the collective as is not occupied by mah-jong played with lightning dexterity. It is probably only a matter of time before the thwack of the niblick is heard from the Himalayas to the Yellow Sea.

It would be quite wrong to suppose that this is the first time golf has been played in China. Although neither Marco Polo nor Ibn Battuta mention the game it is entirely possible that future researchers will show that it originated there, like printing, gunpowder, spectacles and heavier-than-air flight. Certainly there was a golf club at Shanghai as long ago as 1896. But the game disappeared under Mao Tse-tung, who seems never to have shown the least aptitude or sympathy for it. The suppression of his famous Long March of the 1940s was in search of a ball sliced into the rough near Kiangsi, and that this fruitless journey perma-

nently jaunted his attitude to the game, has no serious validity.

Today hostility towards things foreign has relaxed, and golf is able to return. It should appeal to the Chinese character as strongly as it does to that of the Japanese, who did not start to play until a few years after 1896 but now claim 50,000 devotees. The Confucian concept of *Tao*, a quality of perfection acquired through virtue and incessant self-discipline, is familiar to all who have been engrossed by a game played as much against oneself as against one's opponent, a rigorous contest between man and Newton's Laws of Motion. No bearded sage in contemplation in a picturesque hovel or upon a crag is more apt than the golfer described by Wodehouse (one of the few writers to treat the game as seriously as it deserves), endlessly polishing his follow-through in resolute disregard of the deafening noise of the butterflies in the next field.

Proposed reform of Falklands issue a case for The Hague

From the Hampshire County

Sir Michael Meacher, MP (April 13) might have been expected to get his facts right. To say that there is no right of appeal against a coroner's verdict is of course incorrect. On application to the divisional court may order a fresh inquest to be held before a different coroner. Legal aid is available.

Mr Meacher proposes that any inquests where there is prima facie evidence of violence or neglect in custody should be removed from coroners and dealt with by a High Court judge. This is a very strange proposition. Coroners are trained to deal with such cases; judges are not. Coroners are permitted to use the procedure appropriate to an inquiry; judges are used to trials where the adversarial principles apply.

The purpose of an inquiry is different from that of a trial. The mere fact that there have been one or two cases in the recent past (the Deptford fire inquest for example) where there has been criticism of the coroner's handling of the inquest does not in my view justify the change suggested by Mr Meacher.

So far as the civilisation of coroners' officers is concerned, most coroners are against this idea. The police officer has all the facilities of the police force at his disposal and the authority of the law behind him. He or his deputies are available during evenings and at weekends. There would be considerable difficulties involved in obtaining civilian staff to work in this way.

There are two points in Mr Meacher's article which in my view have some merit. I would wholeheartedly support his plea that legal aid be made available for representation before coroners' courts and indeed all tribunals. This is something which the Law Society has been urging for many years. In the present economic climate, however, I fear that it is unlikely to happen.

Secondly, there is an argument for greater disclosure to legal representatives of information and reports in advance of the inquest to enable them to prepare their cases and not be taken by surprise. This is a matter for the discretion of the individual coroner and could well be used more extensively.

In conclusion, Mr Meacher on his own admission is concerned about a tiny minority of inquests in which the issues have been complex and disputed. He has expressed (rightly or wrongly) about the proceedings themselves or the result. His proposed remedy is to take the proverbial steamroller to crack a nut.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. D. BAKER,
Coroner's Office,
131 London Road,
Waverley,
Barnhill,
April 16.

Classics in declension

From Dr John Percival

Sir, All over the country there are teachers of classics endeavouring, in the face of government cuts, unsympathetic local authorities and hostile headmasters, to maintain the tradition of Greek and Latin studies to which Mr Austin Davis (April 19) is rightly devoted. Many of them work without the support of colleagues in the discipline, and are prepared to give classes outside the normal school timetable and in addition to their normal workload.

There are various ways in which we can support them. One, no doubt, is to write letters to *The Times* depicting the local situation. Another is to write Greek verses in the Sapphic metre. Another is, like Philip Howard, to cheer them up by articles which emphasise the brighter aspects of their situation. Another, which is the concern of organisations like the Classical Association and the Joint Association of Classical Teachers, is to do everything we can to provide them with practical encouragement and help.

The great British public, if it takes any interest in this matter at all, will be glad to hear of itself which of these is the most constructive.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN PERCIVAL,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
The Classical Association,
Department of Classics,
University College,
PO Box 78,
Cardiff,
April 19.

Parliament of rogues

From Prebendary John C. de la T. Davies

Sir, Carrion crows and rooks have been in it again.

Up to about a dozen years ago they were too few to be a nuisance, but the swallows and swifts also had almost disappeared. With the great reduction in use of Aldrin and Dieldrin two of the ancient pleasures of summer have returned, to watch the family life of the swallows and the massed aerobatics of the swifts. The crows and rooks have also returned.

Surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr R. Bradley-Moore

Sir, May I expand Mr M. A. Taylor's letter published in your issue of April 17. The weather sense of a leech was recognized several hundred years ago. Thus William Cowper, writing in November, 1787, to his dear cousin Lady Hesketh, says: "I have a leech in a bottle that foretells all the convulsions of nature... in point of the earliest and most accurate intelligence, he is worth all the barometer in the world... to foretell thunder... a capacity of which he has given the most unequivocal evidence. I gave but a specimen for him, which is a great more than the market price."

Worship and doctrine

From the Reverend Peter M. Hawkins

Sir, It is good to know that Mr Frank Field MP (April 16) considers that there are advantages to the Church of England in its relationship with the state. It does not look like this from where I work as the incumbent of a large urban parish. My Roman Catholic colleagues feel a much easier task than I because he does not have any of the responsibilities of being established.

Initial stages in European printing

From Dr Lotte Hellings

Sir, May I through the hospitality of your columns comment briefly on the "challenge to the history of printing" reported by you on April 12? The challenge consists of a theory, based on small initials stamped below 12 miniatures in a Book of Hours, written c.1430, which will be offered for sale at Sotheby's on June 21. Similar stamps, presumably artist's signs, are found in some five other manuscripts now known, all belonging to the same school.

Dr Christopher de Hamel believes that the book offered at Sotheby's was produced in Haarlem and builds round this assumption the theory that the small initials may have been a primitive form of printing with "letters"; he connects this with the ancient legend of the invention of printing by Laurens Janszoon Coster in Haarlem.

All experts agree that stylistically the manuscript belongs to a group of Hours produced in the northern Netherlands, partly intended to be traded far and wide. Some were destined for use in England. The city of Utrecht was at this time especially known for a flourishing trade in such books.

The crucial point in Dr Hamel's theory is in placing the production of the book in Haarlem. His argument for doing so is the appearance of St Bavo, patron saint of the City of Haarlem, in the calendar listing feast days for the use of Rome.

St Bavo, however, was also, and in the first place, the patron saint of the City of Ghent. On inspection of the manuscript it appeared that there is a second unusual saint in this calendar who is found on the same page as St Bavo: it is St Donatian, patron saint of the City of Bruges, and exclusive to that city where his relics were kept. When taken together the two saints, patrons of the two great Flemish cities, indicate that this book was intended for a client in the county of Flanders, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the City of Haarlem, nor with the legendary Laurens.

Yours faithfully,
LOTTE HELLINGS,
Assistant Keeper,
Department of Printed Books,
The British Library,
Great Russell Street, WC1,
April 20.

University Principal

From Professor Lord McGregor of Durris

Sir, The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London does not write (April 21) for all his colleagues. He asserts that what you request about the principalship of the university was "irresponsible", "seriously disturbing", deserving of "vigorous reproof", and requiring "profound apology".

If the information is accurate and was honourably obtained I think that contrary to what you are to be congratulated on responsible and enterprising journalism because developments in a "great university" lie in the public domain. If there has been irresponsibility, it was in the failure of those connected with the appointment of a new Principal to observe that confidentiality which candidates for posts are entitled to expect.

The Vice-Chancellor is really pleading that you, Sir, should have requested about the principalship of the university your Education Correspondent from doing her proper work. His view of how the press should behave is comforting for administrators but, like that of many in authority in concentrations of power, damaging to the cause of freedom of information.

Yours faithfully,
O. R. MCGREGOR,
Bedford College,
(University of London),
Regent's Park, NW1,
April 22.

Garlic in lobster

From Mr Stephen Carill

Sir, I hesitate to cross swords with "Great European Eater" (Robert Courtine, April 17) but I must question his statement that "There is no garlic in lobster" (sic).

Controversy surrounds this dish and there are many variants; Escoffier in *Ma Cuisine* includes "a little scrap of garlic", and Pierre Huguenin, who claims that his recipe was given to his mother by the inventor of this dish, includes a head of garlic. Finally the recipe in Larousse Gastronomique includes garlic.

These are only three of a great many versions of Homard à l'Américaine.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN CARILL,
77 Peterborough Road, S.W.6,
April 17.

Pinning one's faith

From Mr A. A. Clay

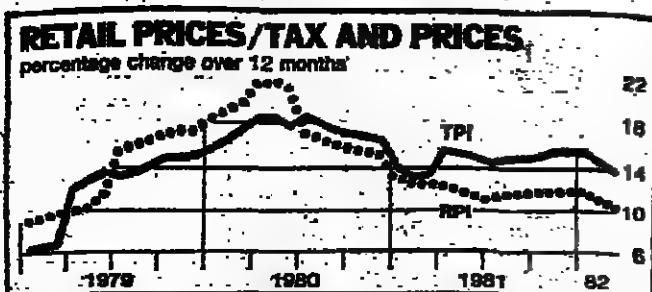
Sir, May Stalbow (April 15) and Mr Seigal (April 21) having railed against the difficulties caused by modern things, may I sing the praises of something very old-fashioned?

My wife has just persuaded me to discard my old gardening trousers. I have removed 19 safety pins which have been placed in various strategic positions over the years — not one of them has ever let me down, and one was a nappie pin used for one of my children over 30 years ago!

Yours sincerely,
A. A. CLAY,
Blue Waters,
Mortehoe,
Woolcombe,
Devon,
April 21.

BUSINESS NEWS

TPI shows fall



The annual rate of inflation slowed to 10.4 per cent last month from 11 per cent in February and a peak of 22 per cent in the spring of 1980. The tax and price index — which measures the rise on goods — rose by 13.7 per cent in the year of March, down from 14.4 per cent the previous month. The tax changes announced on the Budget, and the higher national insurance contributions, will affect the index for April published next month.

Slight fall in sterling

The pound eased on foreign exchange markets with dealers not wanting to take positions ahead of a weekend of crucial negotiations on the Falklands. Sterling closed at \$1.7715, down 50 points, and its index against a basket of currencies slipped 0.4 to 89.3. London money markets were also nervous, though the Treasury Bill rate eased slightly at the weekly tender, coming down to 12.89 per cent from 13.19 per cent the previous Friday.

McLeod Russel director goes

Mr John Campbell resigned yesterday as managing director of McLeod Russel after boardroom disagreements over the future of the plantations company. Mr Campbell, 35, has been with McLeod Russel since 1979. Last year he master-minded the £25m merger with Warren Plantations group. The disagreements over policy are such that I could no longer stay, but my departure has been as amicable as one could expect, he said. Mr Campbell will remain a consultant to the group.

Iraq wants oil

Mr Abdul Monem al-Samarrai, Iraq's deputy oil minister, has discussed with the Turkish government the possibility of increasing the volume of oil pumped through the pipeline linking Iraq's Kirkuk oil fields with the Turkish Mediterranean port of Yumurtalik. Sources said Iraq was interested in boosting the annual oil flow to the maximum capacity of 35 million tons and beyond. The Iraqi interest is attributed to Syria's recent shut-down of the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across its territory.

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the white collar union Apex, yesterday called on Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to instruct the British Steel Corporation to release information about its engineering subsidiary Redpath Dorman Long which has been sold for £10m to Trafalgar House. Workers' advisers need more details, so far withheld by the BSC, to develop plans for a management employee buy-out, he said.

● A sharp decline in orders is resulting in the closure of the Stoke-on-Trent pottery company of 78 jobs.

● Hyster the fork lift truck maker is to build a new factory in Ireland. Last year the company opened a £25m plant in County Antrim.

MARKET SUMMARY

Oil demand continues

Tanwan Holdings has an 18 per cent stake but has not made a bid as stated yesterday. Taylor Woodrow rallied after recent poor figures with a 15p up to 620p, while elsewhere in buildings Tarmac firmed 2p ahead of final results and a price of 570.1m in the same period of last year. The company's net earnings last year were \$281m, less than half 1980 profits.

● A sharp decline in orders is resulting in the closure of the Stoke-on-Trent pottery company of 78 jobs.

● Hyster the fork lift truck maker is to build a new factory in Ireland. Last year the company opened a £25m plant in County Antrim.

Business remained light in the stock market with investors awaiting the outcome of what could be the last chance of a peaceful outcome to the Falklands crisis.

● Oil remained in demand as institutions attempted to increase their weighting in the sector, with BP 3p better at 318p, Esso gaining 10p at 349p, Ultramar at 430p to 14p and Shell climbing 10p to 412p.

The FT index at the close was a shade off its lowest of the day at 567.1, down 1.9.

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Lorrho set to break Arab boycott

By Philip Robinson

Lorrho has declared an all-out war on its leading Arab shareholders, Gulf Fisheries, with which it has already had two skirmishes.

Last night, Lorrho said that it was considering joint ventures and direct investments in Israel as a result of a visit there last week by Mr Roland "Rory" Rowland, the Lorrho chief, and his fellow director, Mr Robert Dunlop.

The move, which would break the Arab boycott, is seen as a bold attempt to embarrass Gulf Fisheries, which handles the United Kingdom investments of the Kuwaiti royal family, to such a degree that they will sell their 15 per cent stake in Lorrho.

The trading group's Israel visit, which Mr Rowland held talks with Mr Yitzhak Berman, Energy Minister, and Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Gideon Pat, was disclosed in the Tel Aviv newspaper *Haaretz* earlier this week.

It is understood that discussion centred on joint ventures in the electronics, aviation, mineral exploration and energy industries.

Lorrho's 52 per cent owned Egyptian Transport offshoot will start moving on Monday from Cairo to Tel Aviv.

This weekend, another Lorrho team is flying out for further discussions with the Israelis.

Mr Robert Dunlop said yesterday: "The timing is right. We have always tried to anticipate things and we think it is a very good country for business. With the withdrawal from Sinai and the Camp David peace agreement, we thought the time was right. I would have thought that Gulf, which has

been subject to voluntary restraints for the past year, will be brought back into the quota system alongside the quota system for the rest of the world."

The commission is due to decide on the proposal at its meeting next Wednesday in time for the next gathering of EEC industry ministers here on May 4.

The proposal reflects the view of discount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's industry commissioner, that no significant improvement can be expected in either the community or export markets for steel and that quotas are necessary to avoid a price war among steelmakers.

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Inflation falls to 10.4 per cent

By Frances Williams

The yearly rate of inflation fell last month to 10.4 per cent from 11 per cent in February, and could be into single figures in April. This cheering prospect for the Government rounds off three extraordinary weeks in which consistently encouraging economic news has been completely overshadowed by the Falklands crisis.

The March inflation rate, measured by the increase in the retail price index over the year, is the lowest since May 1979 when the Government took office. Price rises were last in single figures in March that year.

Inflation is also slowing in other leading industrial countries, notably the United States. Its consumer price index fell in March by 0.3 per cent — the first monthly fall since August 1965 and the sharpest since 1953 — to slow the yearly inflation rate to a 4-year low of 6.8 per cent from 7.7 per cent in February. A record drop in petrol prices was the main cause of the decline in the CPI but housing costs, food and fares all came down in March.

At the time of the Budget, the Treasury forecast that inflation in the UK would fall to 9 per cent by the end of 1982. But Government economists are now confident of reaching that target "well before the end of the year", in Mrs Thatcher's words on Thursday.

RETAIL PRICES

Index numbers (January 15 1974=100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment yesterday			
	All items	All items except alcohol and tobacco	Annual rate of change in %
1980			
Jan	273.6	273.6	4.9
Feb	277.3	277.3	7.1
Mar	279.8	279.8	8.2
Apr	282.2	282.2	10.2
May	284.1	284.1	10.2
Jun	285.8	285.8	10.2
Jul	287.1	287.1	10.2
Aug	288.3	288.3	10.2
Sep	289.3	289.3	10.2
Oct	290.3	290.3	10.2
Nov	291.3	291.3	10.2
Dec	292.3	292.3	10.2
1981			
Jan	303.8	303.8	10.2
Feb	304.8	304.8	10.2
Mar	305.8	305.8	10.2
Apr	306.8	306.8	10.2
May	307.8	307.8	10.2
Jun	308.8	308.8	10.2
Jul	309.8	309.8	10.2
Aug	310.8	310.8	10.2
Sep	311.8	311.8	10.2
Oct	312.8	312.8	10.2
Nov	313.8	313.8	10.2
Dec	314.8	314.8	10.2

Imports take 60% of car sales

By Edward Townsend

Imported cars are again capturing more than 60 per cent of the United Kingdom market, despite a fall in total sales so far this month of almost 6 per cent.

Confidential figures circulating in the motor industry which cover the first 20 days of sales during April also reveal that Ford's 39 per cent market penetration in March, boosted by a big sales drive, has slumped to under 25 per cent.

On the import front, the so-called "traditional" sellers — notably Volkswagen and Volvo — are continuing to increase their shares, while the Japanese took more than 12 per cent in the first 20 days.

On a year-to-date basis, imported cars captured 63 per cent of sales, slightly higher than the 57.5 per cent for the first quarter, but significantly greater than the 53 per cent recorded in the first three months of 1981.

Last month's 8.4 per cent jump in the United Kingdom car market, largely attributable to the Ford campaign and its package of dealer incentives, has evaporated this month, with 20-day sales down to less than 93,000, compared with more than 98,000 for the same period a year ago.

Car sales so far this year have yet to top 500,000, however by the end of April 1981 they had reached almost 520,000.

A slight narrowing of the gap between the two arch rivals, Ford and Vauxhall, is now evident. After the first three months Ford had 33.8 per cent of the market and Vauxhall 16.65 per cent.

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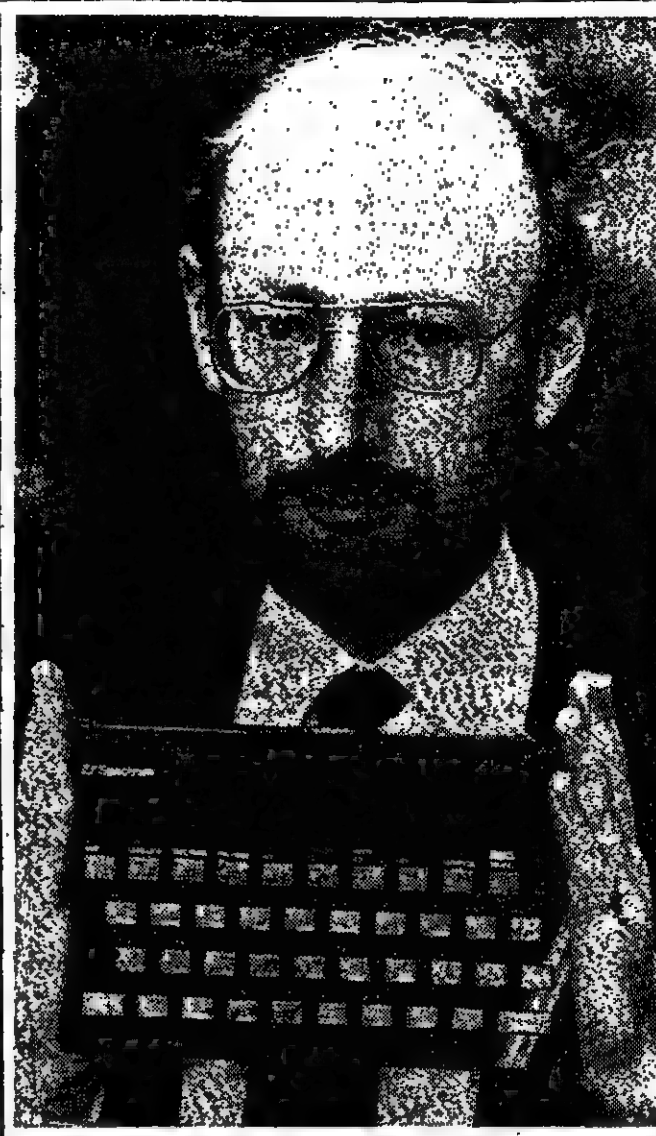
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Clive Sinclair: he predicts a best seller.

Sinclair adds £125 Spectrum to range

By Clive Coleson, Technology Correspondent

Mr Clive Sinclair, the electronics entrepreneur, has launched a new personal computer which, he predicts, will be a best seller.

The ZX81 remains in production, and its position at the bottom of the micro-computer market remains unchallenged. "It is still the ideal introduction to computing for beginners," Mr Sinclair says. He claims that the Spectrum will outperform competing microcomputers costing up to £500.

But, unlike the ZX81, it does face competition. The most potent rival may be the still secret Acorn Electron. Due to be launched in September, the Electron is a low-cost derivative of the BBC Microcomputer.

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Harvester moves to stave off bankruptcy

From Nicholas Hirst

New York, April 23

The troubled Chicago-based International Harvester group is asking its banks to vary the terms of its restructured loans to prevent its going into bankruptcy.

According to reports here, the group has asked its lenders to reduce its minimum net worth requirement, negotiated as part of a package of debt restructuring four months ago, from \$1,000m (£568m) to \$800m.

Otherwise it is expected to be in default of its agreements by next Friday, the end of its second quarter.

Harvester is also believed to want to be allowed to run total liabilities up to 5.2 times its net worth instead of the four times permitted at present.

Officially, the group is refusing to comment on whether it has asked for variation of the loan terms but spokesmen said: "We have always thought some amendments in our covenants would be necessary. We are working closely with the banking group to keep them informed. Should amendments be needed we have every confidence they would be granted."

Many of the Harvester loans have been written off in the banks' balance sheets, but their best bet of recovering their money remains in keeping the group afloat.

Four months ago it rescheduled \$4,200m of debt. In its first quarter to January 31, it made losses of \$299.4m and its total liabilities were then 3.1 times its net worth.

But conditions have continued to deteriorate. It has told its bankers it expects to make a loss of around \$500m for the 12 months to October 31 and it has become clear that another major restructuring of its debt is likely to be required before the repayment date of December 15, 1983.

Harvester's problems arise from a near six-month strike which ended in April 1980. This coincided with some \$1,000m of modernization.

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Harvester,



Caught in a trap: "It still costs me the same to live".

A prisoner of injustice in the black economy

"I must be part of the black economy," said my friend's daily sitting down for a well-earned cup of tea. She is in good company. This week the Institute of Economic Affairs claimed that some £11,000m is being fiddled, evaded or otherwise lost to the taxman each year. Mention of the black economy causes great anguish in bureaucratic breasts and much huffing and puffing in the ranks of the Whitehall worthies.

Sympathetic ears are turned to the inland revenue's perennial pleas for even more draconian power to combat it. The conventional wisdom in high places is that the growth of tax evasion reflects our moral decline as a nation. But could it not also reflect the increasing incomprehensibility of the tax system? And perhaps the feeling that the tax structure is drifting further away from any idea of social justice.

My friend's daily is a case in point. She was widowed a few years ago and is in her late fifties. She has always earned money, cleaning people's houses. Her late husband paid his tax through PAYE, claiming the married man's allowance. Since her earnings were never above the level of the wife's earned income allowance, she paid no tax. But when her husband died she was caught in the tax net for the first time.

"What I don't understand is why when I had a husband to support me I had no tax to pay, but now I'm on my own I am supposed to pay tax." Since his death she has had the widow's pension — now just under £30 a week — which uses up her single person's allowance of £1,565 per year. So she is fully liable to tax on the whole of her earnings: when her husband was alive these were effectively tax-free. It's not hard to see why she has few qualms about not paying up, "or why she thinks the tax system is as daft as the bruck with which she earns her living."

"It costs me more or less the same to live now as when my husband was alive. I have to pay the same rates, heating and other overheads. I have not even received an income tax return since my husband died and the inland revenue has not asked me for any money. Everyone

Speedsend scheme 'was misunderstood'

Sir, It is disappointing to see that Lorna Bourke has seriously misunderstood the scheme which she reported on 22nd April.

Solicitors and their clients have long been plagued by the almost antiquated procedures of the high street banks in the transfer of money where it is essential for conveying transactions to be completed in quick succession. This frustration is due both to the steadfast refusal of the banks to treat each other's drafts as cleared funds and to their unwillingness to regard transfers by telephone as a normal service. The Speedsend scheme overcomes these obstacles and will enable completion dates to be met much more easily.

To suggest that the object of the scheme is to earn "extra interest" is nonsense. Outside the operation of Speedsend, it is the banks that charge interest when uncleared drafts are drawn against. The scheme avoids this effect.

Malcolm C. Leaf, Secretary, The Law Society, Non-Contentious Business.

Sir, I read your Family Money page advice on Deeds of Postponement. May I comment on the differences between English and Scots law on this point?

English law equitable doctrines established that a partner without title to the matrimonial home must nevertheless consent to a charge on the property. The

comment that wives should be separately advised as to giving consents to securities. I have to say that I have noted an unfortunate tendency to ignore the existence of a separate Scottish legal system which affects about one tenth of the population of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully, Simon Mackintosh, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Bank card switch to cut cheque frauds

Cheque card fraud is costing the high street banks an estimated £12m a year. In an attempt to reduce this loss, the banks are withdrawing their ordinary cheque guarantee cards from the Eurocheque system.

We could all enjoy a protected pension

It is now more than a year since the Scott Committee proposed that index-linked pensions should be extended to all pensioners. One of their recommendations was that pension funds should be enabled to buy indexed bonds to make this possible.

Within a month of their report the Government announced the first index-linked treasury stock, and followed it with several others. They have been greeted, it is fair to say, with the sound of noisy raspberries from the pensions world, and those who invested initially found that the market value of their investments fell.

What went wrong? The Government's latest report shows just how bleak is the lot of a private sector pensioner — 32 per cent receive no pension increases at all, 14 per cent receive increases of between 3 and 5 per cent, with a further 25 per cent receiving a rise of less than 55 per cent of the rate of inflation.

Index linked pensions are possible as long as the investment returns broadly keep pace with inflation.

Professor David Wilkie, Research Actuary of Heriot Watt University recently pointed out that on reasonable assumptions, a pension of two thirds of final salary would require contributions of 17 to 21 per cent of earnings.

Split between the employee and the employer, this is scarcely a ridiculous contribution rate.

And if the cost is too great, it would be possible to provide a pension of half final salary at a contribution of 13 to 16 per cent of earnings which is not dissimilar from that which many pension funds require currently, albeit for larger basic pensions.

The fact that pension fund managers are so reluctant to buy an index-linked Government security which currently provides a yield of 2 per cent in excess of the rate of inflation shows that they have enormous confidence in their ability to achieve investment returns in excess of the rate of inflation.

In these circumstances they should either acknowledge that they want to use this gain to subsidize the employer's pension costs for current employees (because that's what it boils down to) despite the impact on pensioners living standards or else face up to the need to provide at least partially indexed pensions.

The problem is that far too many employers (and pension funds) are happy to get the higher returns that inflation brings but loathe to pass the benefits to pensioners.

The advent of index-linked gilts (particularly if they are issued in greater volume) does however give the lie to the suggestion that it is impossible to provide indexed pensions.

The accompanying table shows that increasing investment returns reduce the cost of fixed pensions and make it possible to provide a substantial measure of indexing without a material increase in costs.

As is clear from both the Government Actuary's survey and the NAFPI survey a majority of pension funds use this "windfall profit" to increase pensions.

Employers and their pension advisers may well find the pension fund members and trade unions would be happy to contemplate lower benefit scales provided they were index-linked. It is no exaggeration to say that the long term well-being of pensioners would be improved by schemes which will completely wipe out the windfall profits of pension experts to face up to this.

Cost at retirement of a pension of £1 per annum

Investment return	Escalation rate	Cost	Escalation rate	Cost
4%	Zero	£10.59	Zero	£10.59
5%	Zero	9.87	1%	10.82
6%	Zero	9.24	2%	10.85
7%	Zero	8.67	3%	10.68
8%	Zero	8.14	4%	10.74
9%	Zero	7.63	5%	10.79
10%	Zero	7.14	6%	10.85
11%	Zero	6.67	7%	10.90
12%	Zero	6.22	8%	
13%	Zero	5.79	9%	
14%	Zero		10%	

Divorcees facing retirement tangle

The ever-rising number of divorcees is now a fact of life in modern society. The recent suggestion of a time limit on financial support from former husbands has caused many women in this situation a twinge or two of worry. But while the argument goes on over this, one of the things which can often be overlooked is the position of divorced women when they retire.

Eventually the question gets asked: "What am I going to live on when I retire? I've got an old age pension?"

As with most issues connected with state pensions, there is no simple answer to this. Much will depend on the circumstances of each individual, whether she works after the divorce, and so on.

However, there are a number of things which can be done. The most important to remember is that any woman who gets divorced is, as far as state benefits and the national insurance scheme are concerned, immediately regarded as a single person.

For anyone under age 60, this means she loses any right she may have had to pay the special low rate of married woman's contributions. If she is working, she has to start paying the full amount as soon as she is divorced. This in itself can impose a considerable financial strain, and in some cases may mean having to find an extra £10 or so a week.

However, these payments do start to count towards retirement pension and other benefits. They can make it possible for divorce women to get the full single person's rate of retirement pension — at present £29.60 a week — on reaching retirement age.

The reason is that each woman can make use of contributions paid by her former husband when they were married. It works like this: If her husband had been working and she was not (or was at work but only paying the low married woman's contribution) she can count her former husband's contributions as her own.

There are two ways in which this can be done. First, she can use his contribution for all the tax years in her working life up to the one in which she was divorced, i.e. from age 16 to her age at divorce.

Alternatively, if it is better for her, she can make use of her former husband's contributions for all the tax years of the marriage. (Entitlement to benefits is based on contributions paid in each tax year.)

On top of this, she can then add any contributions she has paid herself after the divorce. If, taken together, this gives her enough contributions for a full pension, then that is what she will get.

On the other hand, if she has not worked after the divorce, or her former husband's contributions have not paid enough national insurance contributions in the past, then she may only be able to get a part pension.



John Duncan... the key to bank on success

The gamekeeper turned poacher is a rare phenomenon in the busy backwater of high street banking not least of all because few bank managers feel like venturing beyond their cushioned existence, even if they were employable elsewhere.

MONEY TALK

A sweet way to £20,000

Mars Bar freaks are being offered the chance to win £20,000 in a competition organized in conjunction with the Anglia Building Society. Each entry requires three Mars Bar wrappers and entrants have to correctly date six houses pictured on the form whilst completing the inevitable phrase describing why Mars Bars are so marvellous.

In addition to the first prize of £20,000 — deposited with the Anglia — there are 100 prizes of £50 invested in a Children's Savings Account. As a further incentive to save, runners-up who already have an Anglia account will receive a bonus of £25. After a summer of munching Mars Bars, a year's free dental treatment might be more appropriate. Closing date for the competition is September 30.

Halfway houses

The Leeds Permanent Building Society is backing a scheme which makes it easier for young couples to buy their own home. It also helps with inner city improvement.

The North British Housing Association has bought a development of eight newly built houses in Leeds for subsequent sale on a shared ownership basis. Leeds has agreed to set aside sufficient funds for the eight mortgages. In practice, the couples will have a mortgage for half the property and will pay rent to the Housing Association based on the value of the other half — they can also increase their share in the house as and when financial circumstances permit.

Computer link

Town and Country Building Society is to introduce a computer link to its branch counters from the beginning of 1983.

They will be linked to the existing central computer and will provide immediate access to it. Each transaction will be automatically processed and it will completely update the members' pass-book which will have a magnetic stripe in the cover to identify the account.

Each terminal can operate independently should access to the central computer be interrupted. Town and Country believe that, as competition in customer service is becoming even more important, this new system will benefit their speed and quality of service.

Job insurance

Newcastle Building Society has introduced an insurance package which includes protection against possible redundancy during the early years of a mortgage.

The payment of a single premium, dependent on the size of the loan, gives full mortgage repayment cover for the contract period. The contract period is 27 months with a 3 months excess which means that, if a borrower is made redundant within the 27 months, he will have his repayments met in full, after the first three months, for the remainder of the contract period.

The policy is available to all borrowers (excluding self-employed) and costs:

£28 for a £10,000 mortgage
£40 for a £15,000 mortgage
£55 for a £25,000 mortgage

Dollar fund

Henderson — Administration (Guernsey) has launched a new dollar denominated fund, the Henderson Natural Resources Offshore Fund.

The fund will invest in shares of companies engaged in the exploration and development of natural resources and looks forward to worldwide economic recovery which will make these resources an attractive area for investment. The fund is aimed at experienced investors and the initial price is \$1.00 until May 7. Thereafter, dealings will take place on Tuesdays in Guernsey.

At the time of writing, the fund was open for subscription. The fund is aimed at experienced investors and the initial price is \$1.00 until May 7. Thereafter, dealings will take place on Tuesdays in Guernsey.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Yld	%	Actual	Yield
130	100	95	Asia Bank Ltd	130	+1	10.0	7.7	—	—	—
135	65	60	Asiatic Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	—	16.0
141	33	30	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	—	8.3
165	187	180	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	3.7	—	11.2
200	100	95	CCIL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—
104	61	58	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.2	3.1	—	5.8
131	97	90	Frank Horsell	129	+1	6.4	5.0	11.6	—	23.4
83	39	35	Frederick Parker	76	+1	6.4	8.4	3.9	—	12.4
78	46	40	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	85	Ind Proc Castings	96	—	7.3	7.8	6.9	—	19.4
100	100	95	Jais Conv Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—	—
113	94	85	Jackson Group	99	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	—	—
130	108	95	James Burroughs	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	—	—
334	240	230	Robert Jenkins	242	+2	31.3	12.8	3.4	—	—
64	51	45	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.4	—	—
222	159	150	Torrey & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	—	19.4
15	10	8	Twinkl Ord	134	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	60	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—	—
44	25	20	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	32.0	—	—	—
103	73	65	Walter Alexander	80	+1	6.4	8.9	3.5	—	—
263	212	200	W. S. Yeates	231	—	14.5	6.3	6.0	—	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

UNIT TRUSTS

Unit Trusts offer an attractive method for investors to share in the wealth generated by companies. Your money is invested in a wide spread of stocks and shares in Britain or elsewhere in the world. For details of the well-known M&G range, together with their performance record, please complete the coupon below.

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THE M&G GROUP

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

changes in the retail prices index, 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £1,000 certificate purchased in May 1977, £182.26 including 4 per cent bonus.

Guaranteed Income Bonds

Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity.

2 years, Windsor Life 11% min investment £1,000

4 years, American Life 11-12.5% (dependent on age) min investment £1,000

5 years, EuroLife 12% min investment £1,000

Local authority town hall bonds

Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). One year Cardiff 13% 2-3 years Cardiff 13% 4-6 years Cardiff 13% 7-10 years Salisbury 14%. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-828 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

Local authority yearling bonds

12-month fixed rate investments, interest 13% pc basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker, or bank.

Building societies

Ordinary share accounts — 8.75 pc. Term deposits — 5 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25

Finance for industry

Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments to of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly, with no deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13% pc; 5-7 years, 13% pc; 8-10 years, 13% pc. Further information from FFI 91 Watford Road, London SE1 01-928 7822.

Finance house deposits (UDT)

Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deductions of tax. "Five/fifty" scheme: 5 months, 13% pc; 1 year, 13% pc; 2 years, 13% pc.

Foreign currency deposits

Interest paid without deduction of tax:

1 day	7 days
US dollar (UDT) 12% pc 12% pc	12% pc 12% pc
0.5 month 3% pc 3% pc	3% pc 3% pc
0.5 month 3% pc 3% pc	3% pc 3% pc
0.5 month 3% pc 3% pc	3% pc 3% pc

* Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

March MFL 313.4

(The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 up to £50,000 at 11% and over 11%.

MONEY TALK

EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

A sweet way to £20,000

Mars Bar freaks are being offered the chance to win £20,000 in a competition organized by the Mars Bar Society. Each entry must be a date six houses picture and the form must be completed. The form must be completed by the date of the competition. The form must be completed by the date of the competition. The form must be completed by the date of the competition.

Halfway houses

The Leeds Permanent Building Society is looking for young couples to help with inner city improvement. The society is looking for young couples to help with inner city improvement. The society is looking for young couples to help with inner city improvement. The society is looking for young couples to help with inner city improvement.

Computer link

Country Bank is offering a computer link service to its customers. The service is offered to its customers. The service is offered to its customers. The service is offered to its customers. The service is offered to its customers.

Job insurance

Some of the best job insurance policies are being offered by Zurich Life. The policies are being offered by Zurich Life. The policies are being offered by Zurich Life. The policies are being offered by Zurich Life. The policies are being offered by Zurich Life.

Dollar fund

Investors are being attracted to dollar funds by the prospect of higher returns. The funds are being attracted to dollar funds by the prospect of higher returns. The funds are being attracted to dollar funds by the prospect of higher returns. The funds are being attracted to dollar funds by the prospect of higher returns.



Endowment track record beats wild promises

The world's biggest untruth is reckoned to be "your cheque is in the post". The results of a recent survey indicate that the endowment track record has beaten wild promises. The results of a recent survey indicate that the endowment track record has beaten wild promises. The results of a recent survey indicate that the endowment track record has beaten wild promises.

WITH PROFITS ENDOWMENT POLICIES			
	10-year policies	20-year policies	Total
Australian Mutual	1,282	1,404	2,686
Avon	1,387	1,541	2,928
City of Glasgow	1,297	1,387	2,684
Clerical Medical	1,321	1,581	2,902
Colonial Mutual	1,333	1,445	2,778
Commercial Union	1,338	1,448	2,786
C.I.S.	1,272	1,502	2,774
Cruiser	1,434	1,588	3,022
Equitable Life	1,317	1,584	2,901
Equitable Life	1,383	1,603	2,986
Equity & Law	1,277	1,381	2,658
Equitable Life	1,251	1,574	2,825
Equitable Life	1,440	1,713	3,153
Federation Mutual	1,157	1,335	2,492
Friends Provident	1,415	1,819	3,234
F.S. Assurance	1,399	1,468	2,867
General Life	1,344	1,522	2,866
G.R.E.	1,394	1,622	3,016
Hill Samuel	1,330	1,433	2,763
Hodge	1,252	1,317	2,569
Irish Life	1,279	1,585	2,864
Legal & General	1,258	1,529	2,787
L.A.S.	1,298	1,487	2,785
London Life	1,412	1,749	3,161
London & Manchester	1,340	1,499	2,839
M.G.M.	1,334	1,588	2,922
NALGO	1,305	1,539	2,844
NEL	1,493	1,587	3,080
National Farmers Union	1,207	1,580	2,787
National Mutual	1,392	1,559	2,951
National Mutual of Australia	1,288	1,508	2,796
National Provident	1,390	1,540	2,930
Norwich Union	1,367	1,632	3,000
Pearl Assurance	1,405	1,632	3,037
Phoenix Assurance	1,235	1,461	2,696
P.O. Insurance	1,232	1,408	2,640
Provident Life	1,412	1,546	2,958
Provident Life	1,344	1,418	2,762
Prudential	1,374	1,507	2,881
Royal London Mutual	1,342	1,491	2,833
Royal Life	1,312	1,379	2,691
Royal London Mutual	1,395	1,484	2,879
R.N.P.F.	1,286	1,618	2,904
Scottish Amicable	1,527	1,859	3,386
Scottish Equitable	1,315	1,617	2,932
Scottish Life	1,338	1,494	2,832
Scottish Mutual	1,338	1,628	3,000
Scottish Widows	1,232	1,472	2,704
Sentinel	1,357	1,601	2,958
Standard	1,284	1,635	2,919
Sun Alliance	1,338	1,489	2,827
Sun Life	1,251	1,574	2,825
Swiss Life	1,267	1,633	2,900
Teachers	1,388	1,505	2,893
Time Assurance	1,299	1,377	2,676
Tunstall & District	1,287	1,487	2,774
U.K. Provident	1,276	1,381	2,657
Wesleyan & General	1,311	1,637	2,948
Wesleyan & General	1,384	1,691	3,075
Zurich Life	1,251	1,442	2,693
Zurich Life	1,301	1,571	2,872
Average	1,145	1,239	2,384
High	1,323	1,527	2,850
Low	1,145	1,239	2,384

Few escape insurance rises

April comes but once a year... and with it, the annual rises in national insurance contributions. This year, for the first time, many people are going to find themselves paying more than £1,000 out of already taxed income to pay for their State benefits, now or in the future. In practical terms, the rises mean that up to an extra £37.5 a week will have to be found by many.

SOLICITORS' LAW Depressed sales hit recovery

Solicitors' Law Stationery Society failed to maintain the return to profitability it achieved at the half-way stage, with depressed conference business and stationary sales contributing to gross losses of £739,000 in 1981 against £630,000.



Sir Edward Singleton

sheet since the year end from the negotiation of a £1m seven-year secured term loan from National Westminster Bank.

Despite the losses recorded last year, the board is confident that the ground-work has been done which will make possible a recovery of the company's fortunes.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper was very steady... LONDON CLOSING GOLD FUTURES: 1000 ounces, 1000 ounces, 1000 ounces.

BIDS AND DEALS

Contreway Industries has reached agreement with joint receivers and managers of Westery Marine Construction on a new company. Contreway Industries has reached agreement with joint receivers and managers of Westery Marine Construction on a new company.

MARKHEATH

Full listing move

Markheath Securities, a property development and trading company, which is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, is applying for a full listing. The applications covers the whole of the 54.6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred shares of 25p each which are at present held on the USM.

PENTOS

Gardening sale

Pentos has sold off all its gardening interests, the Halls Home and Gardens group, to a management buyout team for £3.42m.

BENTALLS

Profits jump

Cost cutting and a series of promotional events helped department store group Bentalls to a 50 per cent rise in pre tax profits to £2.03m in the year to January on sales up from £44.97m to £47.52m.

GRAMPIAN TV

Surprise rise

An unexpected rise in advertising revenue at the end of last year helped Gramplan TV to exceed profit forecasts with network advertising at record levels.

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YES! From the Tyndall & Co. Money Fund.

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Current rate. Rate published daily in the Financial Times.

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Address _____

Tyndall & Co. 29/33 Princess Victoria Street, Bristol BS8 4DF Tel Bristol (0272) 732241.

Tyndall & Co.

Licensed by the Bank of England to take deposits.

Stock Exchange Prices

Light selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. 5 Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.
 6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

Edited by Peter Davalle

TEL: LONDON

8.30 Saturday-Night

4.15 Images of

Radio 1

8.00 Am Radio 2 7.00 Wake up to the Weekend 9.00 Today Breakfast 10.00 Paul Burnett 1.00pm Adrian Judge † 2.00 A King in New York † 2.05 Paul Gambaccini † 4.00 Waallalers' Weekly † 6.00 Newsnight 7.00 In Concert † 7.30 Close Village Studios 8.00am With Radio 2 1.00pm With Radio 1 7.30-5.00 With Radio 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz) from 6.00 to 7.00 am, on shortwave (15.48 & 6.00 newstations), 6.30 Terry Wogan's Album Time, 7.00m World News, 7.20m News about Britain, 7.15 From the Weekdays 7.30 Classified Record Review 7.45 Network UK, 8.00 World News, 8.00 Reflections, 8.15 The Moon and Sequence 8.30 The British Islands, 8.45 World News, 9.00 Reviews of the British Press.

1.15 The World Today, 9.30 Financial News.
 1.15 News. 1.15 News. 1.15 News.
 10.15 New Ideas. 10.25 The Week in Wales.
 10.30 News. 10.30 News. 10.30 News.
 11.05 News. 11.05 News. 11.05 News.
 About Britain. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 News.
 12.05 News. 12.05 News. 12.05 News.
 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.02
 Commentary. 1.15 North UK. 1.30
 News. 1.30 News. 1.30 News.
 Radio News. 1.55 Saturday Special. 4.00
 World News. 4.00 Commentary. 4.15
 News. 4.15 News. 4.15 News.
 Commentary. 4.15 Good Books. 8.30
 News. 8.30 News. 8.30 News.
 Everywhere. 9.15 The Brotherhood of
 9.30 People and Politics. 10.00 World News.
 10.05 News. 10.05 News. 10.05 News.
 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports
 Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.05
 News. 11.05 News. 11.05 News.
 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.05
 News. 12.05 News. 12.05 News.
 About Britain. 12.15 Radio News. 12.30
 News. 12.30 News. 12.30 News.
 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good
 News. 2.15 News. 2.15 News.
 News. 3.00 News About Britain. 3.15 From
 Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 These Musical
 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.05
 Review of the British Press. 5.15 Letters. 5.45

Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz; Radio 3
Area FM 720kHz; 417m LBC FM
Suzanne and VHF 94 9MHz; World Service

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.15pm
World of Sport, 3.15 Purkin's Practice,
5.20 WKRP in Cincinnati, 5.45 Sale of
the Century, 6.15 Mr Martin, 11.35
Suzanne, 11.55 World Sounds;
Wunchoing and Private Lives, 12.25am
Closdown.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.00am
Sesame Street, 10.00 Sport Bility,
10.25 Thursday's, 11.20-12.15
Tarzan, 5.45-6.45 Chops, 11.25 Vegas,
12.20am At The End of the Day

Cloakdown.

TSW

As London accept: Starts 8.05am
Wheatsie and the Choo, 8.30am
Saturday Show, 10.30 Incredible Hulk,
10.20 Sport Billy, 11.45 Adventures of
Black Beauty, 12.10 12pm-12.15 News,
5.15 Newsport, 5.20 WKRP in
Cincinnati, 5.45 Sale of the Century,
6.30 The Muppet Show, 7.15 News,
7.15 Video Shows: 'Wunching and
Private Lives' 12.25 Postscript, 12.31
Cloakdown.

YORKSHIRE

As London accept: Starts 8.00 am
Here's Boomer, 8.20 Thunderbirds,
10.10 Adventures of Black Beauty,
5.35-5.45 Film: 'The Solomon's
Isles' (Stewart Granger, Deborah
Reynolds), Rider Haggard's story of
a fabulous treasure, 5.45-
5.45 Incredible Hulk, 11.25 Bizarre,
11.55 The 1 Hollywood, 12.15 am
Cloakdown.

Get Together, 7-30 Glamorous Nights,
3:30 Sunday Hall-Hall, 9:00 Your 100
Best Tunes, 10:00 Pop Over Europe,
11:00 Power Party, 11:30 The Young
and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

8:00 as Tony Blackburn, 10:00
Rosie, 12:30 Jon Jolly Savile, 2:30
Studio B15, 4:00 Paul Gambaccini,
5:00 Top 40, 7:00 The Record
Producers, 8:00 Sounds of Jazz, 1
4:00 Choice of the Radio 1s, 11:30
8:00 AM With Radio 2, 8:00 AM With
radio 1, 10:00-5:00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in
 Western Europe on the following times (GMT)
 Newsweek, 6:30 Jazz for Asking, 7:00
 World News, 8:00 News and Business, 9:00
 From our Main Correspondent, 7:30 Sports
 and Company, 8:00 World News, 8:00
 News, 9:00 News, 9:00 News, 9:00 News.

[illegible]

ANGLA

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Paint Along With Nancy, 11.30-12.00 Me and My Cane, 1.00 pm Youthful Challenge, 1.30 Weather, 1.35 Farming Diary, 2.05 Cartoon, 2.30 Match on the Go, 3.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World, 4.00 Mark and Minky, 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk, 7.15-7.45 The Two Lads, 11.30-12.00 The Two Lads, 12.00 Living and Growing, 12.30 am Patrick on the Popes, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

9.05am About Cattle, 9.30 Me and Mandy, 10.00 Full Lite: Johnnie Osborne, 10.30-11.00 Greatest Thinkers: JESUS, 11.30-12.00

Challenging 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00
Unaccommodated As I Am... 3.00
Adventures of Black Beauty
Arthur C. Clark's New Science World.
4.00 Golfing Giants Tony Jacklin.
4.30-5.30 Scotland. 7.15-7.45
Benson. 11.30 Gargoyles. 12.30
Reflections

TSW

9.25 am Sunday First. 9.30-10.00
Lion. 11.00 Me and My Camera.
11.30-12.30 South Coast. 1.00-1.30
pm Personality Challenge. 1.30-1.50
News. 2.00 Fisheries News. 2.10-2.30
Gardens For All. 3.30 Arthur C.
Clarke's Mysterious World. 4.00 Film
Forbidden Knowledge (Angie
Dickinson) a snipster tries to persuade
himself he's a hand at the contract.
4.30-5.00 Gambit. 7.15 DFH Pearl
Strokes. 7.45-8.15 How Well Five-0.
11.30 Great Depression. 12.30 am
Postscript. 12.35 Close-down.

